GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Metropolitan Police Department

Permit No. 2
(Of two permits)

Date January 22, 1964

POLICE PERMIT FOR
Use of Mobile Sound Unit

Permission is hereby granted to Congress of Racial Equality in accordance with the authority vested in the undersigned by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia, to use a mobile sound unit equipped with loud speakers on certain streets in the District of Columbia, subject to the following restrictions:

The said mobile sound unit to be used only in the SEE REVERSE SIDE section(s) of the city and may be used intermittently between the hours of 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. & 6:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. on January 23 & 24, 1964. Said mobile sound unit must, while the sound equipment is in operation, be kept in motion at a speed of not less than ten (10) miles per hour, except when said mobile sound unit is blocked or slowed by the exigencies of traffic. When the said unit is caused to be stopped by traffic, or traffic control signals, the sound equipment must not be operated for a period in excess of one minute. The sound equipment on the said mobile sound unit shall not be operated or used within one block of the boundaries of a zone of quiet, nor on any street or highway adjacent to churches in which religious services are being held, nor on any street on which streetcars operate.

Upon the approach of any vehicle of the Fire or Police Department, or of an ambulance, responding to an emergency call and giving audible signal by bell, siren or exhaust whistle, the driver of the sound truck shall immediately drive the same to a position as near as possible and parallel to the right-hand edge of the street, clear of any intersection, and shall stop and remain in such position until said vehicle of the Fire or Police Department, or ambulance, shall have passed, unless otherwise directed by a police officer; and, furthermore, upon the approach of any such emergency vehicle, the operation of the sound equipment on the mobile sound unit shall forthwith be discontinued until the said emergency equipment is at least one block past the sound truck.

The issuance of this permit is subject to the restrictions outlined in the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia, which state, in effect, that it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, association, or organization knowingly or wantonly to use or operate or cause to be used or operated any mechanical device, machine, or apparatus or instrument for the intensification of the human voice or of any sound or noise in any public or private place in such manner that the peace and good order of the neighborhood is disturbed.

This is in connection with Voter Registration Rally.

APPLICANT: Julius W. Hobson, C.O.R.E., 1834-9th Street, N. W.

THIS PERMIT MUST BE IN POSSESSION OF THE OPERATOR OF THE TRUCK AT ALL TIMES WHILE THE SOUND UNIT IS IN OPERATION.

Robert V. Murray
CHIEF OF POLICE

Sound unit shall <u>not</u> be used within the downtown area bounded as follows:

E Street, N. W. to K Street, N. W.;
6th Street, N. W. to 17th Street, N. W.;

ALSO, Sound unit shall not be used in the U. S. Capitol Grounds or in park areas.

January 27, 1964

Mrs. James Hall,
24053 E. Huron River Drive,
Rockwood, Michigan.

Dear Mrs. Hall:

I have your letter of January 16th telling us of the visit to Washington of the college group from the First Congregational Church in Ypsilanti and asking for an appointment during the week of February 3rd.

We shall be glad to meet with your group. We have also been asked to meet with another group from Hamilton College in Clinton, New York, during the same week and propose to hold one joint session. This will be on Monday evening, February 3rd, at 8 p.m., at our office, 1834 9th Street NW. Our telephone number here is 667 5295.

We look forward to seeing you next Monday evening.

Yours for Freedom,

Julius Hobson, Chairman,
Washington CORE.

Sound u

January 27, 1964

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24053 E. Huron River Drive,
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Yours for Freedom,

Julius Hobson, Chairman,
Washington CORE.

24053 E. Huron River Drive
Rockwood, Michigan
January 16, 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington CORE
1834 Ninth Street, N.W.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

In February, the college group from the First Congregational Church(United Church of Christ) in Ypsilanti, Michigan, to which I am advisor, is planning a trip to Washington. Our group would like to meet with you, if possible, to learn of the work being done by CORE in Washington.

There will be 13 of us in the group, and we shall be in Washington from Monday through Thursday, February 3rd through the 6th. We could meet with you at any time during those days except Wednesday afternoon, February 5.

We plan to take slides and keep a journal of our trip so that it can be presented in the form of a program for our local church groups when we return.

Since we shall try to arrange a tentative schedule before we leave, we shall appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Ruth Hall, advisor
(Mrs. James Hall)

File

January 27, 1964

Mr. Matthew A. Zuckerbraun,
Department of Government,
Hamilton College,
Clinton, New York.

Dear Mr. Zuckerbraun:

We have your letter of January 14th telling us of the visit to Washington of some of your upperclassmen and asking for an appointment with our Chapter during the week of February 3rd.

We shall be glad to meet with your group. We have also been asked to meet with another college group from the First Congregational Church in Ypsilanti, Michigan, during the same week and propose to hold one joint session. This will be on Monday evening, February 3rd, at 8 p.m., at our office, 1834 9th Street NW. Our telephone number here is 667 5295.

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Washington CORE.

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We look forward to seeing you on Monday evening.

Yours for Freedom,

Julius Hobson, Chairman,
Washington CORE.

HAMILTON  COLLEGE

CLINTON, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

January 14, 1964

The Congress of Racial Equality
1634 Ninth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Each year a small group of about fifteen upperclassmen from Hamilton College spends a week in Washington interviewing officials in the three branches of government and also representatives of significant interest groups.

In the light of the very substantial and effective participation by CORE in the struggle for fuller realization of civil rights for all, your organization's experience and knowledge would surely be most enlightening for the students. Would it be possible for someone in your Washington office to meet with our group for about 45 minutes to an hour sometime during the week beginning Monday, February 3rd.? As far as I know now we could meet with a representative of your staff pretty much at his convenience. I do hope that an appointment can be arranged.

Yours sincerely,

Matthew A. Zuckerbraun

Matthew A. Zuckerbraun

MAZ/mc

Philadelphia
Pa. Misc.

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132

POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

January 10, 1964

Fellow Freedom Fighters:

As you know, our action to eliminate the Black-face Mummers from the New Years Parade was a success. We feel that you and other CORE chapters, in lending support to our project, helped us to realize our goal. In this case, just the threat of a mass demonstration was enough to settle our problem. We would surley have needed outside help, had the injunction, banning Black-faces from the parade, not gone through . Our sincere thanks for your offer of support.

Currently, Philadelphia CORE and The Committee for Freedom Now, are making plans for a really new type of action. We may need the help of other CORE chapters for this project. If not this one, others are in the offing. The time has come for us to unite and really show our strength. We look forward to an exchange of support. Feel free to call on us when the need arises.

Yours in Freedom,

Ada Courtee

Chairman
Publicity Committee

Dick

February 28, 1964

Mrs. Dolores Pelham
419 - 20th Street, N. E.
Washington D. C. 20002

National CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

ATTENTION: Marvin Rich

Dear Marvin:

We get so much mail here from people who think Washington CORE is and should be NATIONAL CORE. Also, a lot of phone calls are received from Congressmen, Senators, etc. who think we are National CORE. It is most embrassing at times when we are asked by Congressmen an address of the CORE Chapter in their district and are unable to supply the information.

As previously instructed by National, we give the ole bit about "Chairmen changing so much, that we don't have a list so contact National and ask them".

It would save us money in forwarding mail to you belonging to other Chapters, and it would save you money in forwarding the mail to the applicable Chapter if we were provided with a current list of the Chapters. I think Washington CORE above all other Chapter should be provided with such a list since we get so many telephone calls and mail.

It would be greatly appreciated if you would supply such a list and send it to my home address as above.

Sincerely,

Dolores C. Pelham
Recording Secretary
Washington CORE

encl: list of DC officers

cc: Julius
Elaine
Dick

NATIONAL OFFICERS AND STAFF

Mr. Charles Oldham
722 Chestnut, Room 218
St. Louis 1, Missouri

Rudolph Lombard
700 E. Raynor St. # 6
Syracuse, New York

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Ralph Rosenfeld
18405 Greenfield
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Mr. Albert D. Moore
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178-176 N.W. 14th St.
Miami, Florida

Mr. Julius Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel
Washington 17, D.C.

Mr. Alan Gartner
44 Alpine Street
Cambridge 44, Mass.

Miss Julia Lewis
405 Robertson St.
Lexington, Kentucky

Miss Anna Holden
502 E. Kingsley
Apartment # 4
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Mrs. Doris Hollis
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Rock Hill 19, Missouri

Mr. & Mrs. Edward Singler
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Seattle 9, Washington

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395 North 14th Street
San Jose, California

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
280 Broadway
New York, New York

Mr. Val Coleman
United Artists Corp.
729 7th Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. Robert Curvin
709 Hunterdon St.
Newark, New Jersey

Mr. Mark Dodson
71 Scooter Lane
Hicksville, New York

Mr. LeVerne McCummings
3423 North 15th
Philadelphia 4, Penna.

Mr. James Farmer
165 Park Row, Apt. 11F
New York 38, New York

Mr. Gordon R. Carey
367 Avenue S, Apt. 3C
Brooklyn 23, New York

Mr. Marvin Rich
33-34 14th Street
L. I. City 6, New York

Mr. James T. McCain
317 W. Bartlette St.'
Sumter, South Carolina

Mr. James Peck
552 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Miss Fredricka Teer
351 West 17th Street
New York, New York

Rev. B. Elton Cox
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Mr. David Dennis
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Western Regional CORE
2085 Sutter Street
San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. Jerome Smith
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Mr. Henry Thomas
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Mr. Eugene Tournour
4516 Westminister
St. Louis, Missouri

Mr. Donald Wendell
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Mr. Frank Robinson
17 Robinson Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Mr. Norman Hill
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Mr. Marvin Robinson
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Miss Mary Hamilton
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Mr. Ed Lewinson
240 West 102nd Street
New York, New York

Miss Gloria Gilliam
2010 N.W. 62nd St. Apt.2
Miami, Florida

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Affiliated groups:

Fort Smith CORE
Reginald Watson, Chmn
2011 N. 29th St.
Fort Smith, Arkansas

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Mrs. Rosalyn Leonard, Chmn
1123 G 9th St.
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~~Mrs. Jo Carley, Chmn~~ Stanley Steele
~~726 N. El Molino Ave.~~ Box 96-C
~~Pasadena, Cal~~ Pasadena, Cal

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Fay Morton, Chmn
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San Hose, Cal.

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West Side Unit - Chicago CORE
Carter D. Jones
3215 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago 24, Illinois

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E. St. Louis, Illinois

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106 Huntington Terrace
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Oliver Leeds, Chmn
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Brooklyn 21, N.Y.

Brooklyn SCORE
Eleanor Stein,
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Brooklyn 18, N.Y.

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Old Screamer Mountain
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Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Mr. Joseph Willen
470 Park Avenue
New York 22, New York

Mr. Jerry Wurf
District Council 37
SCME 22 Elk Street
New York 7, New York

Charles S.Zimmerman
Dressmakers Joint
Council Manager
218 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Mr. Leroy E. Carter
104-10 29th Avenue
East Elmhurst, N.Y.

Mr. Dan Garrison
631 South Limestone
Lexington, Kentucky

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7 6270

AFFILIATED CORE GROUPS: ~~63~~ 68

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Arkansas, Fort Smith
California, Berkeley
Los Angeles
Pasadena
Sacremento
San Deigo
San Farnando Valley
San Francisco
Santa Clara Valley (San Jose)
Santa Monica-Venice
Colorado, Denver
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Long Island University
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New York University
Rochester
Staten Island
Syracuse
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Ohio, Dayton
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Columbus
Toledo
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
South Carolina, Charleston
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SOLD BY _____ DATE _____ 196___

LICENSE NO.	MAKE OF CAR	MODEL	ACC'T FWD.
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	GALS. GASOLINE		
	QTS. OIL		
	LBS. GREASE		
	LUBRICATION		
	WASHING POLISHING		
	TIRES		
	TUBES		
	ACCESSORIES		

REC'D BY

21

THIS INVOICE INCLUDES ALL TAXES

Plate EE — National Press, Inc., North Chicago, Ill.

C. S. PRATT - LI. 4-5226

AMERICAN

HERBY'S-TUESDAY'S

AMOCO SERVICE

399-9753 - PHONES - 399-9862

1701 AND 3355 BENNING RD., N. E.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 1-23 196

M CASH

LICENSE NO.	MAKE OF CAR	MODEL	ACC'T FWD.

	GALS. GASOLINE	3	00
	QTS. OIL		
	LBS. GREASE		
	LUBRICATION		
	WASHING POLISHING		
	TIRES		
	TUBES		
	ACCESSORIES		
	TAX		
IF ERROR IS FOUND RETURN THIS SLIP	TOTAL	3	00

RECEIVED BY 1

C. S. PRATT - LI. 4-5226

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GENERAL OFFICES - PHILA. 31, PA.

The World's Most Modern Gasoline Service Stations

Date 1/24/64 19

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	GALS. SAVE WAY REG.		
9 1/10	GALS. SAVE WAY 100 +	3	60

Rec'd by

THANK YOU-HURRY BACK.

1900 QUE ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.
DUPONT 7-0666

Sunday, February 2, 1964

FROM: STEPHEN J. SPINGARN

TO: DICK BROWN, Esq.
D.C. CORE

This confirms our phone talk of yesterday. I understand that you will make arrangements for CORE to do the following (on a nonpartisan basis) in the 37th Precinct (bounded on the south by Dupont Circle, on the west by Connecticut Ave., on the north by Florida Ave., and on the east by 16th St, S St., and New Hampshire Ave.):

1. Send your CORE Loud Speaker Car into Precinct 37 on Thursday, February 27th to circulate around the Precinct and advise its residents that the Precinct Registration Place will be open Friday and Saturday, Feb. 28th and 29th, and urge them to register there (our Precinct Registration Place is in the basement of the Roosevelt Hotel at 16th St. and V St.---entrance to it being on the V St. side of the Hotel). The best time for this would be very late afternoon or early evening when people are home from work.

2. Send one or more CORE Registration teams into Precinct 37 to ring doorbells and urge people to Register.

Will you please have whoever will handle this job phone our Precinct Chairman (Mrs. Helen Leavitt, Phone: 234-5377) to arrange the timing and other details?

****

I appreciate your cooperation on this and I hope CORE will follow thru on it. Our previous arrangement with CORE on these matters seems to have dissolved into thin air, perhaps due to the resignation of the CORE man with whom they were made. I note that Precinct 37's Registration figures* were on the poor side---onle a little over 300.

Stephen J. Spingarn
S.J.S.

* For this weekend

Voter Reg

January 27,1964

Voter Registration Sound Truck

Thursday Jan uary 23,1964.

Received from Warren Morse $ 23.00 petty cash.

January 23,1964 $5.00 for lunch for the following peoples $ 5.00

Leon Jonhson
Robert Brown
Vincent Jackson
Maryann Myers
Jimmie Williams
Francis Smith
Arzulle Arzee
William Cooper
Dick Brown

January 23,1964 Gas for cars $ 6.00

Taxi Fare to Capitol and District Bldg $ 1.50

January 24,1964 $ 4.50 for lunch for the following peoples $ 4.50

Leon Johnson
Robert Brown
Arzulle Arzee
Maryanne Meyers
Jimmie Williams
George McBeth.

January 24,1964 Gas for car $ 3.00

Reciptes for gas attached

Total amount spent $ 20.00

Toilet Tissues
Paper Towel - Stamps - Coffee

2.50
24.50

Peoples working on voter registration

Milton Bess
Norma Jean Bess
Carrie Bennett
Clarie Hancock
Maryanne Meyers
Ruth Howard
Leon Johnson
Vincent Jackson
Arzulle Arzee
Robert Brown
Kathy James
Jimmie Williams
Williams Cooper
Francis Smith
George McBeth
Dick Brown

Submitted by
Dick Brown

Dick Brown

January 21,1961

Duke Ellington Second Frame

Thursday Jan. Jany 21,1961.

Quartet from Bowery Room 2 23.30 pretty good.

January 21,1961 $2.00 For Dance for the following people $ 5.00

Leon Johnson Cecilia Green
Sandy Green Gilles Green
Thomas Jackson
Dwayne Green Alec Green
Charle Gilliam
Francis Smith

January 21,1961 One for cars $ 2.00

Bar Tips in Dutch and Diamond $ 2.00

January 24,1961 $ 2.00 for Dance for the following people $ 4.00

Leon Johnson Jackson Wyre
Sonny Green
Cecilia Gilliam
Arnella Green
George Jackson

January 21,1961 One for car $ 2.00

Breakfast for gas attached

Total money spent $22.00

Checks written on other institutions

Milton Jones	Leon Johnson	Gilliam Cooper
Bruce Jack Gee	Vincent Jackson	
Cecile Bennett	Arnella Green	Francis Smith
Charle Tennent	Ernest Green	
Dwayne Green	Sandy Green	George Jackson
Earl Conner	Gilliam Gilliam	Alec Green

Submitted by
Alec Green

20 Witnesses Waiting Wash. Post

Two More Hours Slated For Home Rule Hearing

A House District subcommittee will resume hearings on home rule legislation at 10 a.m. Monday, but only a handful of witnesses can expect to be heard.

The session is scheduled to end about noon, and no further hearings are planned next week.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Basil L. Whitener (D-N.C.), conducted hearings on three days in November, but some 20 witnesses favoring self-government for Washington are still on the waiting list.

The Subcommittee also wants to hear opponents of home rule after the affirmative witnesses are finished, a staff member said.

Monday's hearing will be in Room 362 of the Cannon House Office Building.

The District Home Rule Committee, meanwhile, discussed methods of pressing for Congressional action this year at a meeting on Capitol Hill yesterday.

Some Committee members are afraid that the periodic hearings will be extended too late in the session to permit any progress this year. They are considering asking for a quick termination of the hearing and Committee action to get a bill to the House floor.

"Voter Reg. + H. Rule"

February 18, 1964

MEMORANDUM TO POSSIBLE WITNESSES ON HOME RULE BILLS

Subcommittee No. 5 of the House Committee on the District of Columbia has scheduled resumed hearings on home rule proposals for Monday, February 24, at 10:00 a.m., in the Caucus Room (362 Old House Office Building).

In accordance with previous instructions, the Committee requests that witnesses limit their oral presentation to 5 minutes and any longer statement may be submitted for the record.

This notice is being sent to those who had previously submitted requests, to be heard in the order of said request. No assurance can be given that all remaining witnesses can be reached on February 24.

James T. Clark
Clerk
House Committee on the District of Columbia
Telephone: CApitol 4-3121, Ext. 4457

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
HONORS PROGRAM

February 12, 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson
Congress of Racial Equality
1834 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Senior Great Issues Class, of the Honors Program, is considering at present the "Negro Revolution" in America and its significance. It is my good pleasure to invite you to present your observations before this class at the meeting of Wednesday, February 26, 1964.

The time of meeting is 6:30 p.m. and the place of meeting is Room 1 of Founders Library. The class adjourns at 7:30.

The students are anxious to have you come.

Yours very truly,

William A. Banner
Coordinator of Honors
Program

American Jewish Congress

1420 NEW YORK AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON 5, D.C. | REPUBLIC 7-0399

February 7, 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson
Regional Director CORE
1834 - 9th Street NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Your talk to our Commission on Law and Social Action last week was a most informative and provocative experience for our members.

We might rest our thanks on your willingness to devote your time and effort to that talk. However, the benefits we received in terms of an understanding of your views and those of your organization, as well as the rethinking of points of view held by our members, constitute an equally firm base for our thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert L. Chabot (of)

Herbert L. Chabot
Chairman, Commission on
Law and Social Action

FILE: ~~COMMITTEES, MISCELLANEOUS~~
"M", misc.

COMMITTEE FOR MINERS • WASHINGTON OFFICE

3418 Eleventh Street Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20010, Telephone DU 7-7445

February 14, 1964

file — Meeting to be set-up

Joel Dressler
Executive Secretary

Julius Hobson, Chairman
Washington CORE
1834 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I'm sorry I missed you the other day, but I realize you were very busy. Since then, I too have been pretty busy. I regret not having been in touch with you.

I was very impressed with your interest in the miners when they were in town early in January. It occurs to me that CORE and the miners should work together for their mutual benefit. I'm sure that you concur in this feeling.

As you have noted, I believe, on several occasions, the demand for civil justice and the struggle for economic liberation are one and the same for all men, black and white.

The Committee is planning a program for early March in the course of which we hope to deal with this, along with other aspects of the miner's struggle. I would like to invite your support and guidance.

In connection with this program, I have just encountered a severe difficulty. I was inviting several notable people - including Jim Farmer of National CORE, Bayard Rustin and yourself - to speak on a platform with the miners leaders on Tuesday, March 3, 1964. The subject: "The Negro and the Poor White: Unity in a Common Struggle". I suddenly realized that CORE was having its regular meeting that night. You can see the problem.

My difficulty here is further compounded by the fact that, due to the tight schedule of the miners tour, Tuesday is the only available night for this meeting which I feel is central to the entire program.

One solution that occurs to me is that this program might be incorporated into the CORE meeting. Maybe it could be scheduled an hour ahead of the regular meeting at 7 and last till 8:30. This is putting an outrageous burden on you, I'm afraid.

COMMITTEE FOR MINERS • WASHINGTON OFFICE
3418 Eleventh Street Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20010, Telephone DU 7-7445

Joel Dressler
Executive Secretary

I think you will agree that it is worthwhile, however. If you could rescue us, it would be very greatly appreciated. And I want very much to have you on the program.

There are several other things I would like to talk with you about, but perhaps that can wait until we meet. I want to get your ideas about joint projects we might undertake and many other things.

One last thing: I wonder if I might have an opportunity to speak for a few minutes at the February 18th CORE meeting so I can present the miners program for Washington and invite the participation of your organization.

Hope to hear from you soon.

With every good wish,

Yours for Freedom,

Joel Dressler

Joel Dressler
Field Secretary

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Room 211 · 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. · ADams 4-4848—Ext. 497

February 14, 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson, Director
Washington Chapter
Congress of Racial Equality
1834 - Ninth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Executive Board of the District of Columbia Education Association is releasing to the press today the following statement:

Executive Board of the District of Columbia
Education Association Opposes Proposed
Boycott of D.C. Public Schools

The members of the Executive Board of the District of Columbia Education Association Believe that the Public School System of the District of Columbia has made great progress in solving its problems and in improving the quality of its educational program. We are opposed, therefore, to a boycott of the D. C. Public Schools. We believe that such would not only interfere with the education of children, but would have adverse results.

We believe that children should be taught at all times an appreciation of the value of an education and that they should never be used for any purpose which would interfere with the quality of their education. We are opposed, therefore, to the exploitation of children. We believe that the encouragement by adults of truancy from classes is harmful to the development of proper attitudes in children toward their schooling and that it is contrary to the American tradition.

We urge those contemplating the boycott to discard their plans in favor of constructive ways of accomplishing their purpose. We call upon them, as well as other citizens and organizations in the city, to join forces with those who have worked diligently to bring about constant improvement of our schools. We believe that unity of effort is very necessary, in these critical times, in order that we in our Capital City may present to the Nation the finest image of groups of people working together in harmony and good will to bring to children the best educational program possible.

Mr. Julius Hobson February 14, 1964

As you can see, the Executive Board of the District of Columbia Education Association is strongly opposed to the boycott of the D. C. Public Schools which you are proposing.

Very truly yours,

Helen E. Samuel

Helen E. Samuel
Executive Secretary

HES:hh

WWDC

5000 WATTS • ROUND THE CLOCK

1627 K Street, N.W. • Washington 6, D.C.
Phone TUckerman 2-7600
Studios and transmitter • WWDC Park
8800 Brookville Road, Silver Spring, Md.

March 11, 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson
Congress of Racial Equality
1834 9th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I wanted to call your attention to the enclosed WWDC editorial which is being broadcast during the current week.

It is WWDC's policy to make available the opportunity for a fair-time response to individuals who may wish to set forth a different point of view from that expressed in its editorial comments. If you should desire to take advantage of this, I will be glad to make the necessary arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Robinson, Director
News & Editorial Operations

RER/bp

Enclosure

WWDC editorial

WWDC, 1260 on your Washington dial, believes in expressing its opinions. When the subject of a WWDC editorial is controversial, we shall make equal time available for other points of view.

City offices & studio—1627 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. / Transmitter & studios—WWDC Park—8800 Brookville Rd., Silver Spring, Md. Phone TUckerman 2-7600

EDITORIAL #1
School Boycott Nonsense

Broadcast of this editorial by WWDC President Ben Strouse began March 10, 1964. We welcome comments.

School boycotts have become the vogue in a number of cities. Since they draw a great deal of attention, it was perhaps inevitable that sooner or later a boycott would be staged in Washington. Apparently April 20 is to be the day. It's a Monday. Chances are it will be a fine spring day.

Many civil rights organizations -- including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Urban League -- oppose this technique. Like WWDC, they doubt that a mass boycott in the District will speed needed school improvemtns. But the Congress of Racial Equality and Mr. Julius Hobson disagree. So the plans are underway.

They call not only for children to stay out of classes, but for many of them to be carted around the city in various kinds of demonstrations. What such demonstrations will do to the relationship between school officials, teachers, and school children is hard to say. But it's impossible to see how the atmosphere in any classroom will be improved.

Fortunately there is plenty of time between now and April 20th to call the whole thing off.

-30-

POST - NEWSWEEK STATIONS
A DIVISION OF THE WASHINGTON POST COMPANY
40TH AND BRANDYWINE STREETS, N. W.
WASHINGTON 16, D. C.

JOHN S. HAYES
PRESIDENT

Attached is a WTOP editorial which we believe will interest you.

WTOP Editorial

A reasonable opportunity will be afforded to a responsible spokesman for the presentation of views contrasting with those expressed in this editorial upon request made within five days after the date of broadcast of this editorial. If more than one such request is received, WTOP reserves the right to designate the spokesman to present such views.

BROADCAST HOUSE • WASHINGTON 16, D.C. • EMERSON 2-9300

(This Editorial was broadcast on March 12, 1964,
over WTOP Television and WTOP Radio)

This is a WTOP Editorial.

There are at least three powerful arguments against a public school boycott in Washington.

First, the school boycott technique uses children to fight battles that ought to be decided by adults. Boys and girls drawn into disagreements over school policy have their education disrupted and, in addition, tend to lose some necessary respect for all authority.

Second, a school boycott in Washington would be, in effect, a secondary boycott. It's perfectly obvious that the ultimate responsibility for conditions in D.C. schools rests with Congress, not with the school administration. In that respect, a boycott would be directed at the wrong people.

Third, the only conceivable justification for a boycott would be intolerable conditions, with no hope of solution. That is not the case in Washington. Whatever is wrong with the school system, local school officials have displayed great willingness to do what they can to correct matters. That certainly applies to Carl Hansen, a most dedicated and able school superintendent.

We will not deny that steps can be taken to make D.C. schools better. Nor should the community resent pressure for improvements from the Congress of Racial Equality or any other group. Indeed, agitation might very well have a good effect.

But the process of agitation should not include any disruption of school life, however dramatic that might be. The object should be to achieve progress, not make trouble.

We sincerely hope that in the next few weeks nobody will lock himself into a position which makes compromise and moderation impossible. As our audience knows, this station supports the fundamental objectives of the civil rights movement. We do not, however, encourage or sympathize with any boycott effort directed at Washington's public schools.

This was a WTOP Editorial, Jack Jurey speaking for WTOP.

an editorial
BROADCAST BY
wmal/am/fm/tv
The Evening Star Broadcasting Company • 4461 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington 8, D.C. • KEllogg 7-1100 • ABC Network Affiliate

Broadcast during the week of March 15, 1964

DISTRICT SCHOOL BOYCOTT

It is regrettable that Julius Hobson, regional director for the Congress of Racial Equality, has announced plans to conduct a school boycott on April 20. The boycott will serve no real purpose in the District -- in fact, it may do irreparable harm and should be cancelled.

Mr. Hobson claims that boycott is necessary to protest the quality of education in District public schools. Superintendent of Schools Hansen says that the boycott is unwarranted, unjust and irresponsible.

We applaud responsible community organizations that oppose the school boycott. They include the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Washington Urban League, D.C. Federation of Civic Organizations and the National Fraternal Council of Churches.

The community realizes that educational opportunities can be improved. Civic leaders and school officials are trying to secure funds from Congress to improve schools and teaching staffs. Under these conditions, a boycott would be a stab in the back to those who are trying to upgrade District public schools.

POST - NEWSWEEK STATIONS
DIVISION OF THE WASHINGTON POST COMPANY
40TH AND BRANDYWINE STREETS, N. W.
WASHINGTON 16, D. C.

JOHN S. HAYES
PRESIDENT

Attached is a WTOP editorial which we believe will interest you.

a WTOP editorial

BROADCAST HOUSE • WASHINGTON 16, D.C. • EMERSON 2-9300

(This Editorial was broadcast on March 26, 1964,
over WTOP Television and WTOP Radio)

This is a WTOP Editorial.

The city of Washington can be vastly encouraged by the results of a meeting this week between School Superintendent Carl Hansen and Julius Hobson, the head of the Washington chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality. As of the moment, that conference appears to have minimized the chances of any school boycott in Washington -- which is a development that should be greeted with much relief.

Mr. Hobson first announced plans for an April 20th school boycott on a WTOP News public affairs program early this month. His announcement was not unexpected. It represented a reaction to some legitimate grievances. But it was -- and is -- our strong opinion that the school boycott technique is completely inappropriate to the situation in the District of Columbia. This viewpoint is shared by an impressive number of civil rights leaders, including the local officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Against this background, Mr. Hobson went into his meeting last Monday with Dr. Hansen. And although there have been varied reports as to the results of their conversation, the general effect was good. Mr. Hobson himself says he thinks the meeting "went very well." Although CORE's Washington chapter has not yet officially abandoned boycott plans, it seems safe to say that the threat has -- at the very least -- been greatly diminished.

This proves what the application of responsibility and good faith can achieve in a difficult situation. Those who are concerned with the status of Washington's public schools -- including members of CORE -- have every right to push for whatever improvements are possible. But the prodding process ought to stop short of a boycott, which -- in the case of the District -- would be an unjust and self-defeating procedure.

This was a WTOP Editorial, Jack Jurey speaking for WTOP.

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1964

'W

OFFICE OF
HARRY N. HIRSHBERG, JR.
VICE-PRESIDENT
AND
GENERAL MANAGER
WASHINGTON AREA

F ST. AT SEVENTH, N. W., WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

February 21, 1964

Mr. David B. Brooks
Northern Virginia Core
5811 North 19th Street
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brooks:

In the absence of our President, Mr. Robert H. Levi, I am responding to your letter dated February 19th, 1964, which was addressed to him.

Your letter arrived several hours after pickets had started picketting our Parkington store, which approach somewhat surprised us, as Mr. Menaker had understood from you, as I had clearly understood from Mr. Julius Hobson, that both we and you were desirous of keeping our lines of communication open. Certainly, this desire still holds good on our part.

I spoke with Mr. Hobson this morning, who promised to phone me back, and I am now awaiting his call, as we are desirous of sitting down with him and you to discuss the contents of your letter and the enclosures which it contained.

I can be reached at The Hecht Company, NA 8-5100, ext. 5422, and shall make my time available to suit the convenience of you and Mr. Hobson. I hope we can meet very shortly.

Yours very truly,

Harry N. Hirshberg, Jr.

HNH:tld
cc: Mr. Julius Hobson

SAFEWAY STORES, INCORPORATED

P.O. Box 1830, Washington 13, D. C. (1845 Fourth Street, N.E.)

February 27, 1964

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Washington CORE
1834 Ninth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 25th stating that recent research and observations by a special CORE committee has revealed facts about our hiring and promotion practices sufficient to justify a re-evaluation of CORE's prior appraisals of Safeway Stores.

First, I wish to commend that special committee for its research work. However, most of the facts revealed by the committee have been available for quite some time. It seems, therefore, that the principal problem between Safeway Stores and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) stemmed from lack of adequate channels of communication, rather than any major difference in objectives.

I wish to place emphasis on this -- for it has been Safeway's published policy since its inception that there shall be no discrimination in employment because of race, religious creed, color, ancestry, national origin or political or fraternal affiliation.

This employment policy, recorded for many years, states further that no employee or candidate for employment is to be given special treatment or preference or be denied equal opportunity because of his race, religious creed, color, ancestry, national origin or political or fraternal affiliation. This applies not only to hiring, promotion, work scheduling, but to all other activities as well.

Each official under my direct supervision has been instructed to see that Safeway's record for fair dealing remains unblemished by making it his personal responsibility to enforce our policy completely.

It is therefore a pleasure for me to assure you and the members of your organization that Safeway Stores agrees to do the things you recommend, and will go beyond your suggestions in an effort to render a special quality of service to our community.

In keeping with our established policy, and in support of your recommendations, I can assure you that we will continue to implement our policy

by utilizing effectively all possible means available to us. This includes:

1. Display prominently in each Safeway store a notice to the effect that Safeway is an "Equal Opportunity Employer."

2. Issue written instructions reaffirming Safeway's non-discriminatory policy of hiring and promotion to all responsible officials, including retail store managers, non-foods store managers, persons in charge of offices, warehouses, food plants, and other Safeway establishments.

3. Reaffirm to unions and public and private employment agencies Safeway's non-discriminatory policy in hiring, promotion, and Safeway's desire to recruit qualified members of minority groups. Continue present arrangements with the U. S. Employment Service, and Washington Urban League and other similar organizations for the recruitment of Negro employees.

4. Include the phrase "Equal Opportunity Employer" in all the help wanted ads; to advertise job openings through appropriate Negro publications and radio.

5. Continue to train qualified minority group persons for promotional opportunities within the Safeway organization. Re-evaluate and arrange for training for advancement of qualified minority group persons for promotional openings in the Safeway organization.

6. Safeway must at all times retain its management prerogative of determining where employees will work, but will not use this prerogative to discriminate against any minority or majority group; positions will be filled on the basis of qualifications and job openings, regardless of the areas in which the vacancies occur.

Members of your organization, and representatives of all organizations interested in improving community relations, can do much to help us strengthen our position in the Metropolitan Washington Area by reporting to us valid indications of violations of our policies wherever they may occur. We can assure you that these matters will be carefully investigated by proper officials, and action will be taken in keeping with the findings and the merits of each complaint.

Once again, I invite you, members of your organization, and others in the community to make referrals of Negro applicants who may have the necessary qualifications and are interested in a career with this Company. Such applicants should be directed to Mr. L. S. Beale's office.

In reference to your suggestion that a joint news release about

this agreement be issued to all local press media: I am in favor of this, and suggest that you have your press representative or the chairman of your special Safeway Project Committee contact Mr. Otto McClarrin at 1712 Allison Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (Phone 882-0093) or Mr. Don Stow at this office (phone HObart 2-1285, Ext. 105) for collaboration in this preparation of a proposed release.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Anderson

J. A. Anderson
Vice President and
Division Manager

JAA:hv

SAFEWAY STORES, INCORPORATED

P.O. Box 1830, Washington 13, D. C. (1845 Fourth Street, N.E.)

March 6, 1964

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Washington CORE
1834 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Following up our agreement last week, I am enclosing an "Equal Opportunity Employer" notice plus a copy of the bulletin going to all supervisory personnel.

The "Equal Opportunity Employer" sign will be posted in our manufacturing plants and distribution center as well as all stores.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Anderson

J. A. Anderson
Vice President &
Division Manager

JAA:em

GIVE

P.O. Box 1830, Washington 13, D. C. (1845 Fourth Street, N.E.)

March 16, 1964

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Washington CORE
1834 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

As a further follow-up to our agreement of February 27th, I am enclosing a copy of the letter sent to the employment agencies with which we do business.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Anderson

J. A. Anderson
Vice President &
Division Manager

JAA:em
Attach.

MAR 11 1964

March 10, 1964

Wilson Personnel, Incorporated
1718 Eye Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

OUR EMPLOYMENT POLICY

Gentlemen:

The purpose of this letter is to officially record with you our written employment policy with respect to minority groups, which reads as follows:

> "There shall be no discrimination in employment because of race, religious creed, color, ancestry, national origin, or political or fraternal affiliation."

I am sure that in our dealings in the past, we have made this policy clear and that you understand that our selections are based solely on meeting the needs of the job with the best skills and qualifications available.

Very truly yours,

L. S. Beale
Employee Relations Mgr.

LSB:dl

BL CC: W. E. Ayers
D. C. Stow

Same letter to:
Snelling & Snelling
Green's Employment Service
Peggy Towne Personnel
Potomac Employment
Satterfield Employment
Dorriss Day Personnel
Bob Gray Employment Service
Betty Gray Employment Service
Graebner Employment Service
United States Employment Service

3255 "O" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
17 March 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
1834 - 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I am interested in your organization and in its work, with a view towards seeking membership.

In the last several weeks I returned from Africa, where I was guest lecturer in economics at the multi-racial University of Cape Town, South Africa.

I am a government economist.

Very truly yours,

Henry C. Rucker III
Telephone (res.): FE8-2172

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

ZVA186 WC024

(ZV) LONG PD WASHINGTON DC 24 236P EST

JULIUS HOBSON, CHAIRMAN CORE

1834 9 ST NORTHWEST WASHDC

THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPALS ASSOCIATION IS HEARTENED TT LEARN FROM TODAYS PRESS THAT POSITIVE AND HEALTHY LINES OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN YOUR ORGANIZATION AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DC SCHOOLS CONTINUE TO REMAIN OPEN.

AS PRINCIPALS IN THE FIELD WE CAN ASSURE YOU OF OUR CONFIDENCE IN AND SUPPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT IN HIS EFFORTS TO MAKE THE SCHOOLS OF WASHINGTON THE FINEST TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE

SOL GNATT PRESIDENT ELEMENTARY PRINCIPALS ASSN.

HAMILTON COLLEGE

CLINTON, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

March 16, 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson, Chairman
Washington CORE
1834 9th street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I would like to thank you for the opportunity you gave us to visit with you during our Washington field trip. Our visit was both stimulating and enlightening, in large part due to your personal efforts. If we all learned something, and I think we did, it was because we had a fine teacher. Thank you for contributing to the success of our trip. And I wish you success in your fine work.

Yours truly,

Matthew A. Zuckerbraun

Matthew A. Zuckerbraun

MAZ:w

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

"CORE"

March 30, 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson
Washington CORE Chapter
1834 9th Street, N.W.
Washington, 1, D. C.

Dear Julius:

I know that you are aware of the letter I have received from Allen Weinstein, dated March 23, enclosing a copy of a letter and a program outline sent to Washington CORE Chapter members by Ethelbert Haskins. Enclosed is my reply to Mr. Weinstein.

In reference to the list of active members which you compiled, I do think it would be good procedure for a copy of that list to be filed with this office. Such a procedure might prevent controversies over voting eligibility later on. I would suggest that the list be sent to my attention.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:GL
Enc.

Mr. Allen Weinstein
133 7th Street SW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Weinstein:

I have your letter of March 23 with a copy of the draft program signed by [illegible] members of Washington CORE. I note also your information on [illegible] of this [illegible] a new slate of Chapter officers in the coming [illegible].

As I understand, I am sure that this is an internal chapter matter, which at the present time calls for no action on the part of the National Office. It is my position to be impartial in chapter elections and to intervene only in the event of a substantial challenge to the [illegible] or a clear violation of the National CORE constitution or Rules for Action.

I note also in your letter [illegible] active Washington CORE members which was compiled at the direction of Mr. Hobson.

I am now waiting to be informed, pending the receipt of this letter, and supporting the decision [illegible] of active chapter members in this and other [illegible].

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:jl

cc: Julius Hobson
[illegible] Hill
Marvin Rich

Mr. Joseph E. Taylor 3/64

2804. Myrtle Ave N.E.

La 9- 0147

Veterans World War #2

Worked with Fire Dept 4 years and lost job because of simple assault charge 12 yrs, was discharged in 1951.

Having trouble securing position because of this arrest. Have had application and passed examinations with NIH, D.C Transit and WMA Transit Co. and each tell me that they cant do anything for me due to this charge on my record.

I have a wife and 7 children and I am buying my home and I am very much in need of some type of job.

Classification - Clerk Exp -

H E W
G.A.O
V.A.

N.C. Transit Co.
Personnel Office
Mr Joseph E. Taylor
2804 Mayette Ave N.E
La. 9-0147

Information

Education

CORE CONGRESS of RACIAL EQUALITY

COLUMBUS CHAPTER
881½ Mt. Vernon Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

Phone: 253-8110

April 6, 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson
Executive Director
Washington, D.C. CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace
Washington 17, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson,

We noticed in the Paper yeaterday ~~and~~ a wire-service story relating to your action on the School situation in Washington, D.C. It specifically mentioned the fact that nearly all of the Seventeen (17) demands your CORE group made had been met by the Board of Education.

We are preparing a similar frontal attack on the Education situation here in Columbus, and the meetings with the Schoold Board & the Administration will begin the middle of this month. We would like to have as much information from you regarding the situation there in D.C. - specifically the demands you made and how the School Board intends to carry them out.

Would you please forward to our office here, as much printed information on your plans and proposals as you can make available to us. Any and all backround information, the nature of your situation there in D.C. which you confronted, plus any other specific info which you think may be of value and assistance to us here in our forthcoming project.

Thank you very much for your cooperation, and please send this information as soon as possible.

Yours for "Freedom Now",

Jerry Zeller

Jerry Zeller
Director - Community Relations
Columbus C O R E

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
FRANKLIN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
THIRTEENTH AND K STREETS NW.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

April 24, 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson
Chairman
Congress of Racial Equality
1834 - 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am looking forward to your coming in to my office with the community leaders on April 30 at 10:00 a.m. This time I will give you a progress report on steps taken since our last interview. In the meantime, if you have any specific information about problems in our schools involving any of us in our activities with children or parents I would appreciate your letting me know so that I might make a thorough investigation.

I would be pleased to have you call me by telephone or send me a note in writing if there is anything on which I should do some work. Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Carl F. Hansen

Carl F. Hansen
Superintendent of Schools

CFH/em

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

WALTER N. TOBRINER
PRESIDENT
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

April 16, 1964

Mr. Jack Goodwin, Chairman
Membership Committee
Washington CORE
1834 - 9th Street, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

Thank you so much for inviting Mrs. Tobriner and me to be the guests of the Membership Committee of the Washington Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality at a testimonial dinner to honor Mr. Julius W. Hobson on Saturday evening, May 2.

I regret exceedingly that Mrs. Tobriner and I will be unable to be with you as we are planning to leave town that day for a much needed rest and will be gone for a week.

Sincerely yours,

Walter N. Tobriner

President
Board of Commissioners, D.C.

"CORE"

April 9, 1964

Mrs. Dolores C. Pelham
419 - 20th Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

The following is an excerpt of Washington CORE's minutes taken by me concerning the alleged anti-Semitic remarks made by Julius W. Hobson as charged by Dave Scull.

"At a Washington CORE meeting on May 28, 1963, it was reported by the Chairman that the Hecht Company withdrew its advertisments from the Afro American newspaper and editor Chuck Stone was denied admission to the National Press Club. Mr. Stone was alleged to have written anti-Semitic remarks. A discussion was held and it was decided that a committee be formed to conduct an inquiry into the case. Mr. Stull of Modern Community Developers was present and suggested that a Jewish person be appointed to the committee since this problem would concern them. Mr. Hobson stated that he didn't know who was Jewish besides Dr. Frank Lidenfeld, CORE's Housing Chairman, and asked if there were any Jewish persons present who would like to join the Committee to do so.

Mr. Rimsky Atkinson, Vice Chairman, reported that Mr. Morris Milgram, a builder, came to the CORE Executive Committee meeting and reported that he had planned to build inter-racial housing at Deerfield, Illinois. Mr. Milgram stated that his prospective land was condemned to be used for a park. The case has been in court since 1959 and Mr. Milgram asked for CORE's support in urging the Attorney General to intervene and file a curiae brief in the Deerfield Case. Mr. Milgram stated that he was the President of Modern Community Developers of which James Farmer was a member.

A picket line was held in front of the Justice Department on Thursday, May 23 and Mr. Atkinson and Dr. Lidenfeld entered the Justice Department and spoke with Mr. Green of

the Civil Rights Division.

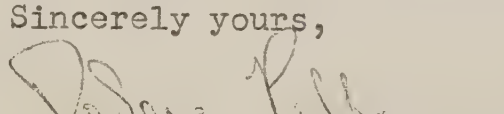
Mr. Stull of MCD again spoke and thanked the group for its support on Mr. Milgram's plea and urged continued support from Washington CORE in order to get the brief filed. Mr. Hobson told Mr. Stull that in view of the fact that most CORE members had jobs during the day, the picketing would have to be done on a strictly voluntary basis".

Mr. Stull's anger became quite apparent because of Mr. Hobson's reply on the project. Could this be why the anti-Semiticism accusation? It seems very odd to me that Mr. Stull would wait a whole year to complain.

At the following meeting, several Negro youths were present who stated to me that they were from Chicago CORE. They further stated that they were asked to come to Washington by James Farmer to work on the Deerfield case and they wanted to get Washington CORE's support.

It is indeed hoped that the above information will suffice. We will be glad to comply in any investigation you deem necessary.

Sincerely yours,



cc: Mr. Hobson

Dolores C. Pelham
Recording Secretary
Washington CORE

ACT/CORE
INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Dear Mr. Farmer

I am an active member of Washington CORE and an associate member of Phila. CORE. I have long admired you as a vocal proponent of Civil Rights and I have been proud to acknowledge you as my leader. I was in that Church in Chester, Pa., this Spring, when you pledged my help and the help of the entire Congress of Racial Equality to the Chester Committee for Freedom Now. However, as awful as the situation was in Chester, I could never stop thinking about the stagnant situation of Washington's poverty-stricken hundreds of thousands who only received publicity because of the fantastic crime which the closed society of Washington had fostered.

Now in Washington again, I was shocked to hear of Julius Hobson's expulsion from national CORE. This man, Mr. Hobson, has been the leader in Washington's progress towards equal treatment for all. His present programs are unimpeachable, his record of achievement is outstanding, his leadership is deeply respected and his ability to get results is admirable.

I wish to protest his indefensible ouster from national CORE for an "undemocratic meeting" which only trying to silence a group

of dissidents set on disrupting CORE's meetings.

Tonight, Julius Hobson proved himself to be a deeply moral man, and earned my wholehearted support. He lectured his followers on his situation and asked us to follow him into a new Washington Civil Rights group. Most important, however, was his earnest plea (his voice actually rose as he asked) that we refrain from attending the meetings of the newly organized CORE if we had any intention of disrupting it. He said that we should co-operate with this group if it was making progress. He wasn't bitter. He was a truly chivalrous leader. I announced that he is dedicated to all the principles of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Once again I protest his ouster and ask for his immediate reinstatement as Chairman of Washington CORE.

Very truly Yours

Jim

CAPITOL CAB

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

1033 THIRD STREET, N. E. WASHINGTON 2, D. C. LINCOLN 6-1686

April 27, 1964

My dear Mr. Brown,

In response to our telephone conversion on April 24, 1964, I am enclosing a copy of the letter which was sent to Mr. Fipps of Humble Oil Co., during the week of April 5, 1964.

Lewis R. Dodds

Lewis Dodds, Chairman
Public Relations

LD/rmt
ENCLOSURE

April 2, 1964

Mr. Henry Fipps
1620 South Capitol Street
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Fipps:

The Capitol Cab Association and its staff wish to thank and congratulate you for your policy on fair and equal employment.

Mr. Alfoster Berry has been noted by our Committee several times while making deliveries and because of the close relationship he has developed within the company we approached him with a few questions.

The Committee was quite pleased to find Mr. Berry has been with your company several months and he is more than satisfied with his job. Since being there he has acquired a sense of security and is appreciative of the unbias treatment he has received.

As you know, we have been purchasing petroleum from your company for several years. We too, are satisfied with such efficient and curteous service. Mr. Berry has proved, a satisfied employee will be a willing worker.

Once again we extend our compliments and may you continue the excellent work.

Yours truly,

LD/rmt

Chairman of Public Relations

Esso Dealer

CAPITOL CAB COOPERATIVE
ASSOCIATION, INC.
1033 THIRD STREET, N. E.
WASHINGTON 2, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.
AM
29 APR
1964

Mr. Brown
1634 Ninth Street, N.W.
Washington D.C.

4/24/64

Humble Oil & Refining Company.

[redacted]

Mr. Elmer Brown * Fuel Oil driver →
Mr. Alfoster Berry. motor Tank Salesman →

Was in and would like to know the outcome of information to use. Also Mr. Berry went in to pick up money on Tuesday and found that they was accepting application for drivers (white) only.

Petition to Humble Oil & Refining Company requesting the re hiring of Mr. Alfoster Berry

Kennedy
Wise Brand
mgr

School Board

Humble Oil

Traffic accident None wanted payment.

Flr Ave →

MA 8-1745

Mr. K

Lepp
3rd
&
N. Dame

261 - Conn
Kennedy S
11 ave

clerk

R.

Mr.

Mr. Clifforster Berry — Humble Oil & Ref. Co

14 - mos —

as Motor Tank Salesman on —

gasoline —

Worked 2-Seasons

Records — of Mr. Berry —

Station served — Complaint received to Company in regards to working Conditions —

Serving Stations —

Reason for dismissal ?

Informations Stations that the driver was polite courteous and dependable and was quite shock of hearing of them being laid off. would like very much to have full knowledge of the position of the Company and the main reasons for lay-off

10 AM 9 396-

Saturday Morning

May 2 - 1964

James Farmer

Howard University

Farmer
396 -

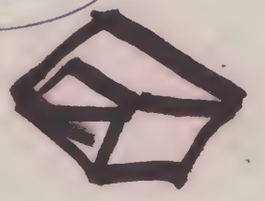
~~Julian Black~~

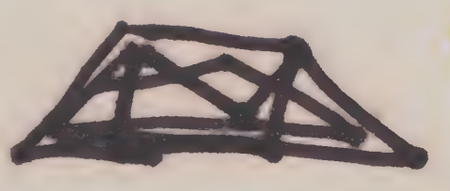
~~Julian Black~~

Mrs.

~~MR. & MRS.~~

7:30 PM





7.50 Two chicken

Humble Oil & Ref Co.

Humble Oil & Refinning

Humble

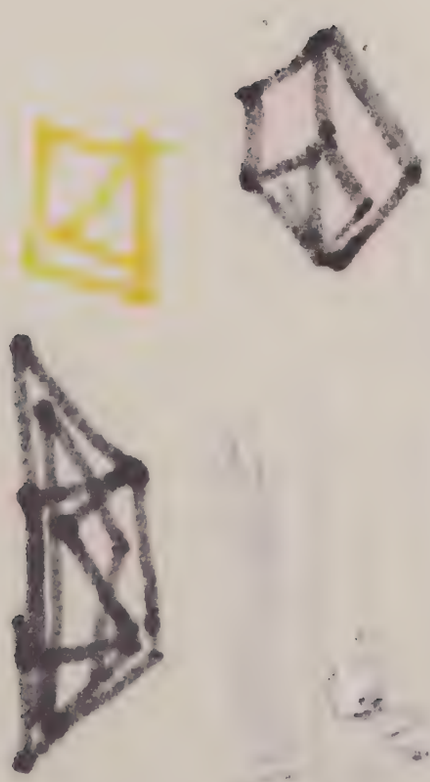
OIL

Norma Shelton

R.F. Lake
317 Bearter N.W

Humble Oil & Ref Co.

Laid off because of to many accidents



MR.

Anderson & Franklin
584-9646

8 00 AM

Make arrangements
A. Assoc. Transfer
Apr 24 9 AM moved
9 10 AM

Bed Room

A. Assoc. Transfer Co
4902 - 66th Ave
Hyattsville Md
773-2141
773-2141

Donald
Mr. Taylor - Mgr,

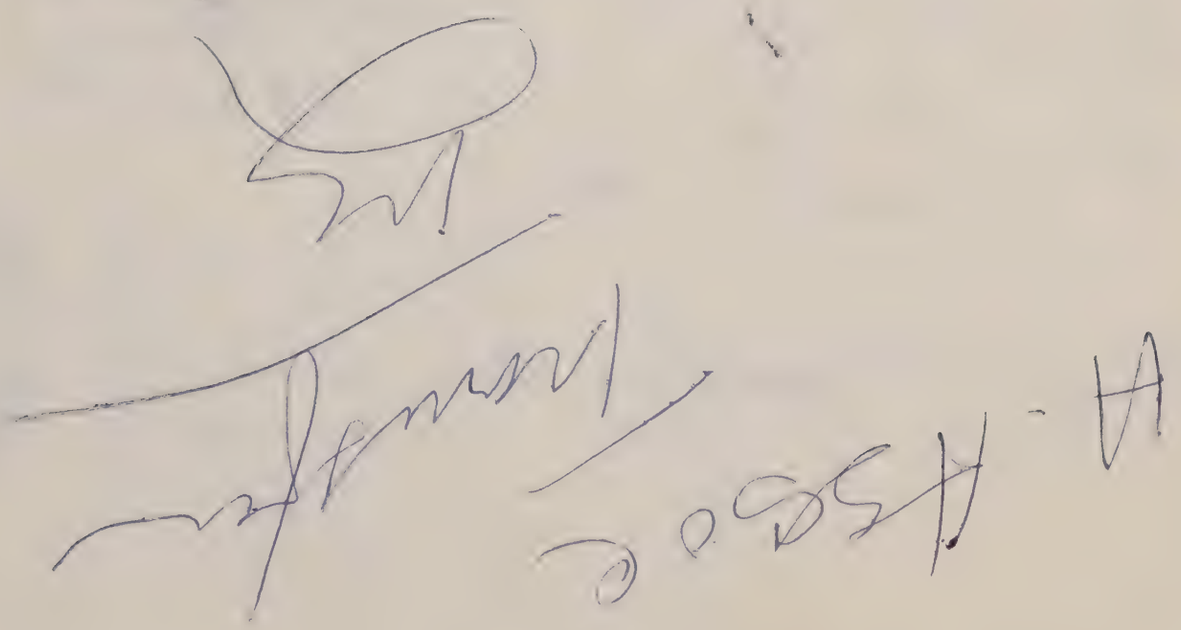
Driver Chas Tooth
sick and was a Doctor
Zyon no Chg

A. Assoc. Transfer Co.
4902 - 66th Ave
Hyattsville, Md

Other arrangements - have been made

Humble

Humble Oil & Ref. Co.



INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS: NOT FOR RELEASE TO THE PRESS

INDEX OF APPENDICES

Glen Arden - Esso - 773-9781

Mason Bros - Esso - hu 19640

Amoco Esso - 3999480

Mason Esso - 4201 Dix St N.E. - 5849678

Barker's Esso - 8th & H St, N.W.

Shurtz Esso - 1st & Fla Ave N.E.

Lepp New Jersey + Fla Ave.

Monday call

from Kennedy - Nat Mag.

A. Berry

Lir 2-7133

19th & Comm. Room

N.S.7.

3:30 PM

Humble

INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS: NOT FOR RELEASE TO THE PRESS

INDEX OF APPENDICES

INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS NOT TO BE RELEASED TO PRESS

APPENDIX A

4535 5th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
April 30, 1964

Mr. James Farmer, NationalDirector
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

This is pursuant to the telegram sent you Tuesday night relating to the decision of approximately twenty-five members to walk out of the April 28 meeting of Washington CORE. All the members who signed our telegram were present at this meeting. Not all of them walked out, but all are in sympathy with those who did. This letter has additional signatures, marked by asterisks, of persons who also sympathize with us but were not at the meeting.

We realize that leaving the meeting, and especially singing "We Shall Overcome", had a disruptive effect. At the same time, to remain would have been to lend dignity to the proceedings by acknowledging that a genuine CORE meeting was being held. That such a meeting was not being conducted is evidenced by the following facts:

1..Reading of the minutes of the last meeting was requested and denied on the grounds that this was a "special" meeting. These minutes were especially significant, since it was at the last meeting that Mr. McCain presented National CORE'S position on the stall-in, and a motion to support National CORE was tabled.

The explanation offered for this being a special meeting was that the Constitution provides for only one regular meeting per month, and this was the second meeting this month.

Item: Neither the Constitution nor the By-laws, as distributed at this meeting and attached to this letter, specify the frequency of regular meetings.

Item: This was a regularly scheduled meeting, at the regular time and in the regular place. Moreover, meetings have been held on alternate Tuesdays since May of 1960, except on the rare occasions when cancelled by special notice.

Item: The Constitution specifies that nominations are to be made at the membership meeting before the elections. This was the last meeting scheduled before the elections,

and nominations were made at this meeting. This, then, was a membership meeting. The Constitution makes no distinction between "regular" and "special" membership meetings.

2. The Chairman declared that the agenda for this meeting consisted of two items: (a) the proposed Constitutional amendment, providing that there be three Vice-Chairmen; and (b) the nominations. No other business, old or new, was to be allowed.

3. We wanted to add to the agenda a discussion of a documented list of formal charges against the Chairman. These charges are in final preparation and will be submitted to National CORE. We felt it only proper that such charges, being primarily a Chapter matter, should be brought first before the Chapter.

There was a motion to make this addition to the agenda. Opposing this motion, the Chairman again stated that he wanted the agenda limited to the two above items, and the motion was voted down. The Chairman invited us several times to take our complaints "to New York".

4. We had wanted to discuss the statement announced on the radio and to the press regarding a demonstration at the Civil Rights Commission. But people attempting to request that this important topic be placed on the agenda were not even recognized. (The next day, another statement was issued calling the project off.)

5. A request was made for clarification of the standards for active membership. We feel that some persons not on the active membership list have been more active than some who are on it. No clarification was made, and no discussion of the point allowed.

6. A person was seen voting who was not on the active membership list. She was challenged and not allowed to continue voting. After persistent requests, the Chairman reluctantly read the list. Later another person was seen voting whose name had not been read. He was challenged twice, but the chair ignored the challenge both times.

7. Adequate discussion of the proposed Constitutional amendment was not allowed. When asked why he now wanted three Vice-Chairmen after having opposed a similar plan only two meetings before, Mr. Hobson said only, "We feel there's a need." Soon after this the discussion was summarily cut off.

8. The amendment was voted on. There was disagreement on the outcome, so another vote was taken. There was still disagreement. The Chairman reported several versions of the count, including 37-18 and 41-20. Our counter recorded a 38-21 vote. This is short of the two-thirds required to amend the Constitution. The one sure way to resolve the matter, taking a roll-call vote, was repeatedly requested and denied. The Chairman shouted, "The Constitution is now amended."

We realize that ordinarily the proper way to settle Chapter problems is within the Chapter through normal procedures. We have been trying to do that, some of us for several years. But normal procedures have been consistently thwarted. This has made them increasingly irrelevant and at last impossible. It was the long-built-up feeling of frustration and hopelessness which finally expressed itself in the singing of "We Shall Overcome."

We are now asking National CORE to concern itself with this problem and include it on the agenda of the NAC meeting for Sunday morning. Specifically, we request that:

(1) Julius Hobson be expelled from CORE for his conduct both as Chapter Chairman and as Regional "Director", as detailed in the list of formal charges which is to be presented to National; and
(2) Washington CORE be taken under trusteeship until it is able to operate in a truly CORE-like manner.

Very truly yours,
THE SIGNERS

26 -
109
23.9%

OK Donna Ploss *
OK Tom Ploss *
OK Ethelbert Haskins
OK Allen Weinstein
OK Karl Gregory
~~Jim Standish~~
~~Robin Standish~~
OK Sheila Machlis
OK Paul H. Stickney
~~Arthur Rosen~~
~~Ralph Temple~~
OK Norma Sheldon
OK Tom Yeager
OK Julius Johnson
~~Thomas Glenn~~
~~Gerald T. Charles~~
OK Anna Holden
~~John Eftis~~

OK Sandra Daniels
OK Ann Fertig
OK Ralph D. Fertig
OK Alan M. Bekelman
OK Marilyn Outlaw
~~Joan Bacchus~~
OK Naomi Eftis
~~Leonora Charles~~
OK Reginald Webb
OK Gordon Adams
OK Thomas Duckenfield
~~Lee Levy *~~
~~Joel Dressler *~~
~~Kerry Wapuk *~~
OK Wardell Lindsey *
OK Horace Wells
~~Betty Carter *~~

OK Justine Randers Pherson *
~~Flora Harris *~~
~~Larry Ottenstein *~~
~~Antonell Aikens *~~
OK Thirlee Smith *
~~Barbara Ensley~~
~~Janice Bryant *~~
OK Francine Taft *
~~Amy Hatcher~~
~~Mike Schutz *~~
~~Alice Odendahl *~~
OK Daniel Turner *

Appendix B

NEWS CLIPPING: Washington Star, Saturday, April 18, 1964

DISRUPTIVE FORCE SEEN AS THREAT TO CORE

There is an organized effort to disrupt civil rights groups and the programs of the Negro movement, Julius Hobson said today.

"I don't know if it's coming from the far left, the far right or if they are agents of the Confederacy," Mr. Hobson said. "They are doing an effective job all over the country, especially in Brooklyn, Dayton (Ohio), Los Angeles and Chicago. This disruption is as effective as if it was being done by staunch segregationists."

Mr. Hobson is chairman of the Washington chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality and CORE's eastern regional director.

Seen Led by Dozen

He said this disrupting force is active in his organization here in Washington and is lead by about a dozen persons, Negro and white.

"There is a well-organized effort to take over the group and to change the basic philosophy of CORE," Mr. Hobson said. "The activities here are a threat to the Washington civil rights movement, especially to the student groups."

Initiative Urged

"Unless the Negro takes the initiative to control these undermining efforts, we will find ourselves in about two years' time without an effective militant civil rights organization," Mr. Hobson predicted.

This organized disruption, he said, "is doing an excellent job of keeping organizations like CORE and the NAACP at odds with each other," Individuals apparently responsible for the disruption hold memberships in both groups so they can promote in-fighting and cause dissension, he added.

"I have been active in the civil rights cause for 15 years and I never have seen as much upheaval and strife among civil rights groups as I see today," Mr. Hobson observed. "This is much more evident in the new militant groups than in the more stable organizations."

Must Emphasize Politics

Mr. Hobson siad the activist civil rights groups must emphasize politics or economics if they are to effect any lasting changes in the American establishment.

(Con't. on following page.)

Appendix B (cont.)

Washington Star, April 18, 1964 (Continued)

"Direct action has called attention to problems and gotten token changes but it has made no real basic changes," he explained. "Political and economic force will bring about permanent change."

Mr. Hobson is opposed for re-election as chairman of Washington CORE on May 12. He attracted opposition from a faction of his organization several weeks ago when he proposed then called off a boycott of Washington schools to protest the quality of public education in the District.

"The mere threat of a boycott achieved some of our aims," he said. "The controversy which resulted from the school boycott idea is an example of the disruptive forces at work in the community. Some people wanted to go through with it anyway."

Disruptive Faction

Mr. Hobson said the disruptive faction in Washington CORE has advanced what he considers unrealistic program proposals among other things.

"A program of all-out cooperation with other groups is not ideally possible from CORE's philosophical point of view," he said.

Some of Mr. Hobson's critics charge he is undemocratic in the administration of his CORE office.

"You can't run a revolution with Roberts Rules of Order," he pointed out.

"Finance"

803 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
June 28, 1964

Industrial Bank of Washington
11th and "U" Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

Recently, at the word of National CORE, your bank notified us that the account of Washington CORE was being held in trusteeship. It is doubtful that National CORE has any legal right to put money raised by and belonging to Washington CORE under any kind of trusteeship. Quite apart from that, the members of Washington CORE feel that the bank did not go through the proper procedures or investigate the matter fully enough before cutting off our funds.

I trust you will take steps to release our account to us immediately.

Sincerely,

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

June 5, 1964

Mr. Julius W. Hobson,
Chairman, Washington Chapter,CORE,
4801 Queen Chapel Terrace, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

On Wednesday, June 10, 1964, at 2:00 p.m., the new Thirteenth Precinct Station House at 1620 V Street, N. W., will be dedicated at appropriate ceremonies.

At 10:00 a.m., Wednesday, June 17, 1964, the Northeast Businessmen's Association is sponsoring ceremonies at the Christ Child Center, 608 Massachusetts Avenue, N. E., in which the Ninth Precinct will be presented the D. C. Citizens' Traffic Board plaque as "Outstanding Unit of the Year."

I should like very much to have the members of our Committee on Police-Community Relations attend these ceremonies and, accordingly, am extending you an invitation to be with me on each of these dates. I look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely yours,

Robert V. Murray

Robert V. Murray
Chief of Police

RVM:F:mfk

INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS:
NOT FOR RELEASE TO THE PRESS

Ethelbert Haskins
4535 Fifth Street, NW
Washington, DC

May 8, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Framer:

The gross misconduct of the current chairman of Washington CORE has greatly impaired the Chapter's effectiveness in its anti-discrimination struggle. The many problems crying for attention in Washington are going unattended and the Chapter is thrashing aimlessly about in the quick sands of continuous internal disputes. It is the considered judgement of the undersigned, and we have the concurrence of dozens of other Chapter members and former members who have left the Chapter in disgust, that Mr. Hobson should be expelled from CORE, and the Chapter taken under trusteeship.

The Chairman has:

1. Administered the Chapter in an undemocratic and irresponsible manner.

2. Persistently violated CORE rules and procedures in Action projects.

3. Aired internal CORE business and disagreements in the news media.

4. Misused and misrepresented his role as a Regional Representative.

5. Violated provisions of CORE's constitution and has permitted irregularities in the active membership list which qualifies members to vote in elections.

Under the current Chairman's leadership, there is a massive turnover of Chapter members, a constant dissension in CORE meetings which precludes a sensible discussion of business matters, a failure to employ or promote an understanding of CORE rules of conduct, an unnecessary alienation of other Civil Rights organizations and religious and civic groups in the community, a reluctance to research, negotiate, and organize community support for large scale projects in accordance with CORE procedures before dispatching picket lines, and a disinclination to sustain direct action beyond the short period in which a project remains newsworthy.

We are convinced it is impossible to work with Mr. Hobson in a dedicated effort to end discrimination in Washington with perservorance and without irresponsible and harmful fanfare. Negroes constitute 57% of the population of the city. We have here a most fertile area for the Negro revolution. All that is needed is adequate community organization.

The modest accomplishments of the Chapter are nothing compared to what could be achieved by a militant organization working with the grass roots problems and community groups. We believe the Nation's Capitol must have a dedicated, militant, and effective CORE Chapter: not only for local projects, but to pressure government agencies on matters of importance to other chapters throughout the country.

The attached document represents only a sample of the instances of the current Chairman's misconduct.

Ad Hoc Sub-Committee for an
Effective Washington CORE Chapter

Sheila Machis
Tom Yeager
Marilyn D. Cutt an
Karl Dragory
Naomi Ellis

cc: Mr. Floyd McKissick
Mr. James McCain

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

1834 9th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

May 26, 1964

422 5th Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Rimsky:

Washington CORE needs your continued membership. Without a broad base of support, we can not operate successfully. The smaller our membership, the longer we shall be in reaching our goal of freedom and equality for all.

The Membership Committee is present at each regular CORE meeting to renew old memberships as well as sign up new members. If it is not possible for you to attend CORE meetings, please mail your membership fee (minimum $3.00) to: Washington CORE, P. O. Box 546, Washington 4, D. C. Please include your name and address and whether you are an active or an associate member. If you wish to be an active member, include your telephone number.

Your cooperation and support are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Jack Goodwin

Jack Goodwin
Chairman, Membership Committee

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

11 May 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel
Washington 17, D.C.

Dear Julius:

At your request I am assigning my assistant, Gordon R. Carey, to observe your chapter elections to be held at 8 P.M. on May 12.

National CORE's presence at this election is for the sole purpose of determining that normal democratic election procedures are followed. Our presence at the election does not imply verification of the results of said election nor of the qualifications of the electors.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:LP

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

1964 FEB 28 PM 2 30

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

ZVA177 PB110

N VUA027 PD VU NEW YORK NY 28 202P EST JULIUS HOBSON

WASHINGTON CORE 1834 9TH STREET WASHDC

File "Safeway"

NATIONAL CORE SUPPORTS AND AUTHORIZES WASHINGTON CORES DEMANDS FOR SPECIFIC AND DETAILED GOALS REEMPLOYMENT IN SAFEWAY STORES.

NON WHITES IN SAFEWAY STORES SPECIFIC APPROACH AND RESULTS ESSENCE NATIONAL CORE POLICY REEMPLYMENT DISCRIMINATION.

RODMAN HILL NATIONAL PROGRAM FIRECTOR(09).

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

1964 MAY 3 AM 11 52

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

ZVA043 RA063

WC058 WW UDA015 (WD293) WW BXA152) GOVT PD BX WASHINGTON DC

1 444P EDT

CHAIRMAN DINNER COMMITTEE TESTIMONIAL DINNER IN HONOR OF JULIUS

HOBSON

1834 9TH ST NW WASHDC

REGRET PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS IN NEW YORK PREVENT MY JOINING YOU IN THIS WELL-DESERVED TRIBUTE TO JULIUS HOBSON FOR HIS DEDICATED DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE OF EQUAL JUSTICE AND FREEDOM FOR ALL. WITH BEST WISHES

QUILLI M F RYAN MEMBER OF CONGRESS

(10).

"Voter Reg. Committee"

Mailed May 18 '64

Washington CORE
1834 Ninth St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
May 18, 1964

The D. C. Board of Elections
The District Building
14th and E Sts., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

On behalf of the Washington Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, I would like to file a request to present a statement at the scheduled June 2 Board of Elections Public Hearing.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) Claire H. Hancock
Chairman, Home Rule and Voter
Registration Committee

Internal CORE Business; Not for Release to the Press #32

Affidavit

Last October the Chairman of Washington CORE, Julius Hobson, informed me that he was considering the hiring of a regional secretary (this only was listed regional representative. A personal friend, Mrs. Sue Rozen, had informed Mr. Hobson that she was leaving her position as a staff employee of B'nai Brith and would be willing to work for a much reduced weekly salary for CORE in Washington. After attending a meeting of the Steering Committee of the NAC in New York Mr. Hobson informed me that his request for a regional secretary had been approved by that body, although they could not yet authorize Mrs. Rozen's salary because of their own limited funds. At a subsequent meeting of the NAC in Los Angeles which Mr. Hobson attended, Mrs. Rozen's salary was authorized, according to statements made /both to Mrs. Rozen and myself by Mr. Hobson/ on several occasions after his return from Los Angeles.

Mrs. Rozen started work in the Washington CORE office, 1834 9th St. NW, under the assumption which I shared that both her hiring and salary had been approved by National CORE. In response to questioning at both Executive and general Membership Meetings, Mr. Hobson repeated his claim that Mrs. Rozen's hiring was no concern to Washington CORE because she was the regional secretary and responsible, for salary and duties, to himself personally and to National CORE.

Mrs. Rozen continued to work /in the/ Washington CORE office, performing secretarial duties pertaining to Chapter business, through the end of January 1964. During that time, she did not receive a weekly remuneration. Last December, the Chairman informed me that National CORE had not followed through with the promised funds for her salary check despite his repeated requests and urgings. Several times, he left for the announced purpose of calling New York to request these funds. Finally last December he informed me that he had given Mrs. Rozen a personal check for $250.00 after she had worked for CORE without pay for close to 2 months. Mrs. Rozen confirmed to me that she had received such a check. In January, after working on Voter Registration exclusively for 3 weeks as secretary to the Voter Registration Committee of which I was Co-Chairman, Mrs. Rozen received at my request a check for $100.00 which was approved by the Executive Committee. I learned after my resignation as VR Co-Chairman in January that Mrs. Rozen had received one final check from Washington CORE for $150.00, following her own resignation as secretary. This was not authorized for Voter Registration work. Mrs. Rozen requested that I announce her resignation at the same time I announced my own, at an open CORE meeting.

Mrs. Rozen had previously informed me that she was resigning because of her basic disappointment with the Chapter Chairman's treatment of fellow CORE members and his continued harassment of her performance in assigned CORE duties. My resignation as Co-Chairman of Voter Registration was on similar grounds.

May 5, 1964 /signed/ Allen Weinstein

Internal CORE Business; Not for Release to the Press

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

NL=Night Letter
International Letter Telegram

The time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at place of origin. Time is Eastern Standard Time

ZVA120 RA296

R NAD24 DL PD NEW YORK NY 7 1204P EST 1964 APR 7 PM 1 30

ANNA HOLDEN

5061 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE NORTHWEST WASHDC

FURTHER INVESTIGATION INDICATES THAT FOLLOWING TELEGRAM WAS SENT BY RICHARD HALEY AT REQUEST OF JULIUS HOBSON ON MARCH 2 SAYING "NATIONAL CORE REQUESTS SUSPENSION SAFEWAY PROJECT WASHINGTON DC PENDING NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE CONFERENCE RICHARD HALEY ASSOCIATE NATIONAL DIRECTOR CORE"

JAMES FARMER

(32)

M26 0057

Washington Evening Star 7/11/63

29

HOME SOLD TO NEGRO

CORE Protest Misses Point

By DAVID BRAATEN
Star Staff Writer

A Northern Virginia home builder, accused by the Congress of Racial Equality of discriminating against a Negro it sent to pose as a buyer last Sunday, had a ready rebuttal yesterday.

A Negro Army sergeant and his wife—with no prompting from anyone—had bought a home in the same development an hour or so before the CORE "applicant" showed up.

The salesman accused by CORE of "a deliberate effort to dissuade Negro applicants" was described by the sergeant's wife as being "just as nice as he could be."

Unaware of the treatment accorded the bona fide Negro home buyer, CORE on Monday fired off a complaint to the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing, protesting the discrimination by subterfuge it claimed its Negro test applicant was subjected to.

Involved Two Families

The CORE test Sunday involved two sets of prospective buyers seeking identical homes in the Marumsco Hills development in Woodbridge, Va. The first shoppers were a white couple; the second team was a Negro man, a woman friend posing as his wife, and the man's 12-year-old son.

Both were taken care of by John Woodard, sr., general sales manager and vice president of the Marumsco Sales Corp. Mr. Woodard, by coincidence, was also the salesman who had sold the Negro sergeant and his wife their home earlier Sunday afternoon.

According to the complaint sent to the President's Committee by Karl D. Gregory, chairman of CORE's committee on housing here, the white test applicant received "vastly more preferential terms and greater encouragement" than did the Negro test applicant a few minutes later.

In a covering letter sent to editors with copies of the complaint, Mr. Gregory said the statements of the two CORE test applicants revealed "the slipperiness of developers in barring Negroes or discouraging them", despite their pledge to sell houses on an open basis.

The discouragement of the Negro applicant took such forms, CORE charged, as higher down payment required, extra charges for air-conditioning and appliances, more difficult financing, and informing him that a swimming pool the white couple had been told was available would not be open to the Negro.

Mr. Woodard flatly denied offering lower down payment or appliance charges to the white couple, and said any difficulties in financing were raised by the Negro test applicant himself.

On the matter of the swimming pool, Mr. Woodard said he did indeed tell the Negro applicant he would not be able to use the community pool, which is owned by a private group that excludes Negroes from membership.

"I didn't say it to discourage him from buying," he said, "I just didn't want him to buy a home in the belief that he could use the pool, when I knew he couldn't.

"He was treated with the same courtesy as anyone else," insisted Mr. Woodard. "I even called him 'Mister.'"

Mr. Woodard said he felt CORE was "unfair" in sending a Negro who did not really want to buy a home in Marumsco Hills.

Began to Doubt

At first, he said, he thought the Negro was a bona fide home seeker, but later he began to have his doubts. The Negro had introduced himself as "Mr. Jones," but changed his name to "Mr. Johnson" when he signed the application form, and gave a telephone number that turned out to be false. (Mr. Gregory said the applicant's real name was Sidney C. Jones, but that he signed the application "Sidney C. Johnson.")

His suspicions were further aroused, Mr. Woodard said, when the Negro applicant gave his wife's age as 24 and his son's as 12, and listed the "couple's" combined income as more than $16,000 a year, with no debts and some $7,000 in savings.

"With that kind of money, he could have afforded a house costing $10,000 more, and he

See CORE, Page A-6

BASELESS CHARGE BY CORE AIDE BRINGS OUSTER

An "unauthorized and unverified" complaint by the Congress of Racial Equality's Washington housing committee chairman, Karl D. Gregory, resulted in his abrupt removal from the post today.

Julius W. Hobson, regional CORE chairman, said Mr. Gregory was fired "as of when I locate him to tell him so" for sending two complaints to the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing.

"He is removed as chairman of the housing committee as of right now," Mr. Hobson angrily told The Star after 2 p.m. when he became aware that Mr. Gregory had filed the complaints and sent press releases to newspapers about them.

"He has been issuing unauthorized complaints about unverified cases which we have not checked with the Federal Housing Administration," Mr. Hobson said. "He was authorized to make the tests but not to release the results until they had been checked and seen by me."

CORE

Baseless Bias Protest Backfires on Official

Continued From Page A-1

wouldn't have had to come this far out of the city to find one," he explained. The house in question cost $21,560.

"Also, when I asked about his car, he said he had a 1961 Chrysler Imperial, but it broke down on the way," Mr. Woodard recalled. "I wondered how he got in the mile and a half from the highway to the development."

By contrast to the test applicant's comfortable financial position, William I. McCray, the Negro Army sergeant who did buy a home from Mr. Woodard makes less than $5,000 a year. The house he bought is a three-bedroom brick rambler costing $16,720.

"You're supposed to have a $6,000-a-year income to buy the house," said Mrs. McCray, "but we were able to make a $3,000 down payment out of our savings, so we could handle it." Her husband is stationed at Fort Belvoir, she said, and they decided to look at Marumsco Hills because it is nearby and also because they had read that Negroes were accepted there.

They did not have to force themselves on Mr. Woodard, she said.

"We had been looking around by ourselves and were just about to leave, when he came out and asked if he could help us," she said. "He was very nice. We were so surprised."

Mr. Woodard pointed out that if he had wanted to discourage a Negro buyer, it would have been a simple matter to tell the McCrays they just couldn't afford a Marumsco Hills home.

The McCrays, who now live at 1123 Carrington avenue, Seat Pleasant, Md., have made a deposit on a home like the model they looked at and are waiting for their loan application to be approved. Mr. Woodard said there is a waiting list for the model they chose, and they should be able to move in next April.

If they do not change their minds, the McCrays will be the first Negroes to actually buy a home in Marumsco Hills. In the past, Mr. Woodard said, some Negro applicants have failed to meet the financial qualifications, and one who did subsequently found another home close to the city and was given back his deposit.

Another complaint of discrimination was filed yesterday by CORE with the President's committee. This involved visits by a white and a Negro applicant to inquire about buying houses in Wilburn Estates near Capitol Heights, Prince Georges County, Md.

Mr. Gregory complained that the Negro family was treated in a "cloying" manner and told a house would be available in five or six months. The white family, in turn, said it received pledges that no houses in the tract would be sold to Negroes, the complaint charged. The white family also was told it could have a house immediately and the price was nearly $3,000 cheaper than the cost named for the house to the Negro applicant, CORE said.

The visits were made by both applicants on September 8, CORE said.

#29

#33

National CORE Business: Not for Release to the Press

April 23, 1964

During an Executive Committee meeting of Washington CORE, Julius Hobson, Chairman, stated that the hiring of Susan Rosen had been authorized by the National Office and that her salary was to have been paid from the sales of CORE records.

Stanley Salett

Stanley Salett

Militant

(Continued from page 1)

school boycott," he said.

* * *

MR. HOBSON was evidently referring to Washington CORE's recent plans to sponsor a mass walkout of D.C. public schools in protest of "differential treatment" of students.

The boycott, opposed by all major civil rights organizations, was called off March 31 after a "fruitful" meeting with School Supt. Carl Hansen.

Turning back to the "stall-in," Mr. Hobson said he attended last week's meeting of the steering committee of National CORE and was the lone person who did not vote to suspend the Brooklyn chapter.

Mr. Hobson, a government economist, said he abstained because he felt the local chapter was within CORE constitutional rights to sponsor the project.

However, he explained that his abstention, by no means, indicated that he supported the New York protest against racial inequality.

"I just don't think Brooklyn CORE is guilty of violating CORE regulations — and I support them from this standpoint," he said.

Mr. Hobson described Brooklyn CORE as "one of our best and most radical chapters."

#26

Internal CORE Business. Not for Release to the Press 7/1/64

We clearly recall hearing Julius Hobson say at a general membership meeting of CORE, July 1963, "We picket first and parley later". This was in connection with the action at Royal Motors and was part of Mr. Hobson's defense of picketing without investigation. We expanded and defended this position at this meeting.

Affidavit: Ralph and Ann Fertig

Ann Fertig
Ralph D. Fertig

COMMENTS

1. THE SHORTAGE OF COAL HAS ARRANGED CANCELLATION OF ITS PLANS TO
PLEASE THE [illegible] COMMITTEE TODAY.

[illegible] GLEASON

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

R. #27

Internal CORE Business: Not for Release to the Press

March 30, 1964

Mrs. Anna Holden
5061 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington 11, D.C.

Dear Anna:

No doubt by now you have received verbally the information which you requested in your letter of March 13. I do, however, want to put it in writing.

Upon receiving your letter, I checked carefully with other staff members, and find the following to be true:

1 - On or about March 3 a telegram was sent to Julius Hobson over Program Director Norm Hill's signature. It is my understanding that this telegram had been requested by Julius. The text of the wire is as follows:

> "NATIONAL CORE SUPPORTS AND AUTHORIZES WASHINGTON CORE's DEMANDS FOR SPECIFIC AND DETAILED GOALS RE EMPLOYMENT NON-WHITES IN SAFEWAY STORES. SPECIFIC APPROACH AND RESULTS ESSENCE NATIONAL CORE POLICY RE EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION."

There was no telegram from the National Office instructing anyone to call off demonstrations at Safeway or any where else.

2 - There is no new National CORE policy of expulsion of members. There is a constitutional provision which has been in effect for years, providing for the possible expulsion of any member who persistently violates CORE Rules for Action. There is no provision, either new or old, calling for expulsion of members for "persistent violation of parliamentary procedure."

We have been barraged with letters from Washington CORE within the last month, and are naturally concerned about the problems there. As you will readily understand, our position has

Internal CORE Business; Not for Release to the Press #22

to be one of impartiality. We cannot interfere with the internal affairs of the Chapter unless there is substantial evidence of violation of the National CORE constitution or Rules for Action. We cannot intervene in the election on behalf of one side or the other. The only possibility of National Office intervention before the election would be on the question of eligibility of voters. After the election, we would intervene only in the event the election's results are challenged. Yet we are watching the situation closely.

We have a letter, incidentally, from Roena Rand, asking that the charges be set aside until she can present her position at a hearing and get a fair trial "chaired by someone other than Mr. Hobson". This matter will have to be referred to the Steering Committee.

Cordially yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:GL

Hobson v. Hansen

WMAL Newscripts

#2

date:

3-8-64 Hobson says boycott will be a protest against what he calls racial imbalance in the schools. He says there will be mass sit-ins and picketing during the week of action.
(Half of the students will stay away. There will be two days of transporting students from overcrowded to undercapacity schools.)

3-10 (Other Civil Rights leaders denounce boycott and announce meeting with Hansen.)

3-11 (Civil Rights leaders meet with Hansen.) Tonight Julius Hobson denounced the group which met with Hansen in the most explosive terms. Said Hobson: "They are characteristic of the 'Uncle Tommery' group....are more interested in undermining CORE and maintaining a favorable Negro image.....than in solving Negro problems."

Julius Hobson told WMAL Jack Lacovey that he will not be bound by any agreemnt reached today by other Negro leaders.

3-13 NAACP answered as "stupid" and "asinine" CORE charges. The NAACP and other groups say the boycott is "ill-advised and ill-timed."

3-15 Julius Hobson said if Hansen agrees to remedy what he calls some of the problems in the schools he may call of the demonstration.

3-23 The threat of boycott of the District Public Schools eased considerably after todays' two-hour meeting between Julius Hobson and Hansen.

3-23 (Continued) After their meeting Hobson said he would ask the CORE board to re-evaluate its position.....at a meeting tomorrow night. He refused to be pinned down on whether he still favored the boycott but added.....FILM CLIP

3-24 Hobson emerged from the two-hour meeting saying he was quite encouraged.

Definitive word on the boycott ofWashington Public Schools didu't come tonight. Julius Hobson announced he is resigning his post.....will step down in May.

3-31 In a surprise move tonight, Washing Chapter ofCORE voted to withdraw its threatened boycott of District Public Schools.

And in an unexpected about face CORE director Julius Hobson decided to remain as head of the organization.

In a meeting at All Souls Unitarian Church presented the membership with a transcript of his recent meeting with Hansen.

Hobson said, on the basisof the transcript, CORE members voted 4 to 1 against the boycott.

According to Hobson, the transcript convinced them Hansen "is moving.....and trying hard to improve the situation in Washing schools."

Hobson told WMAL Larry Kobbs he was presented with a draft by 75% of the CORE members.. asking him to remain as director ofthe organisation.

4-13 Hobson says he will urge individual members who want to join the stall-in to go ahead. But, Hobson adds, there is no point in getting suspended.

With the help of Paul Wachsmith, I read these newscripts in the office of WHAL on April 21, 1964. The above notes, with minor exceptions, represent the verbatim scripts used to deliver the WHAL news.

/s/ Ann Fertig
April 27, 1964

#18

Part VIII

Schools

Proposals for Adoption by the District of Columbia
School Administration.

We propose:

1. That the method of assigning most of the temporary teachers (teachers who cannot qualify for permanent positions) to schools in the poorer neighborhoods be reversed so that the best teachers are used in the schools where the children need them most. (Time table)

2. That the "hand down" book program for the poorer schools be stopped, and what ever funds are made available in the budget for books and equipment be spent disproportiinately in order to bring the schools in the poorer neighborhoods up to those in the richer neighborhoods. (Time table)

3. That where there is unused capacity in schools it be filled from the overflow of students in the overcrowded schools, without regard to academic standing, or any other qualification, since all students are entitled to unqualified educational opportunities in the D.C. public schools. This program should be undertaken with the idea of pushing for appropriations to provide students with free transportation from their areas to undercrowded schools in other areas. (Time table)

4. That D.C. public school human relations unit be strengthened with a view to informing teachers who "do not understand lower class children" about these children and how to teach them, or about just plain human dignity, and do unto others as you would have them do unto you. We believe that the next budget should include funds to hire specialists in the area of human relations, who would conduct human relations training for teachers and supervisors, and who would also engage in parent and community education. (Time table)

5. That the policemen who are or were stationed in the public schools or who arrest children for minor infractions on public school grounds be divorced completely from the system of education. That all principals be instructed to use policemen as the very last resort in disciplining school children. (Time table)

6. That the school administration strengthen its program to return "push-outs" to the public schools, and encourage their participation in the education process of society. (Time table)

7. That the Superintendent support efforts to expand the Board of Education to include parents who have children in the District of Columbia public schools.

8. That the Board of Education formulate and make public its policy on directing public education in the District of Columbia.

9. That larger school appropriations be asked for by the Superintendent at the next budget hearing, appropriations adequate to meet the needs of the last child in the D.C. public schools and provide the necessary equipment for a good public school education. (Time table)

#18
P.2

Part VIII (con'd)

10. That the drive for a 4-year public college be supported by the Board of Education and the D.C. public school administration.

11. That the basic tract system by improved so it cannot be used as a "dumping ground" for students as well as teachers who find themselves unable to "measure up." We suggest that the administration consider strongly the idea of abolishing a system which has demonstrated its ineffectiveness in the area of education.

12. That the D.C. public school administration institute a real and effective placement program for its vocational school graduates.

13. That any abuse by school officials directing the free milk and hot lunch programs of the public schools be stopped, that the Superintendent issue directives that no one child be denied free milk or free hot lunches for any reason whatsoever, and that any teacher or principal so doing, be with due process, dismissed from the employ of the public schools.

14. That all organizations and individuals participating here reserve the right to consult with the Superintendent and the Board of Education to determine the extent to which the above proposals are being carried out.

Internal CORE Business; Not for Release to the Press

CORE #17

May 5, 1964

At a special meeting on the school boycott at the Odd Fellows Hall, March 18, 1964, to whichthe press and members of other civil rights groups were invited, Hobson stated:

> CORE has to act as in guerrilla warfare. CORE can't do anything but raise sand. CORE can't break Safeway, CORE can't break any downtown department store. They have too many resources. They have money and personnel that we don't have. All you can do is point to the issue and other organizations have to clean up.

Notes on this statement were made at the meeting; this statement is typed from the notes.

Anna Holden

Anna Holden

Internal CORE Business: Not for Release to the Press #16

May 2, 1964

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee in early Feb. Mr. Hobson presented, for the first time, his proposal for a "study-in" as part of the drive to protest conditions in the Washington D.C. school system. Mr. Hobson assigned to the Communications and Information Committee the task of statistical research of over-crowding in the schools.

We began to work on material obtained from the Board of Education. Within two weeks, five more people joined the committee, bringing the number to eleven. Working long hours, often into the early morning, the committee decided to work with the census tracks of Washington, D.C. By tracing the patterns of economic levels in the different communities, and correlating them with the schools, we hoped to show that the poorer neighborhoods had the most over-crowded schools, and the ones most poorly equipped.

On March 10, 1964, at the executive committee meeting, Mr. Hobson informed Mrs. Eftis, the chairman of the committee, that he wanted all committee research to come to a halt. He announced that he had a meeting scheduled with Mr. Hansen, the Supt. of Schools, for the following week, and that he intended to get together with "some reporters" that week-end to write up the presentation he intended to make to Mr. Hansen the following week. Mrs. Eftis protested that the research was incomplete, and would take at least two more weeks to finish before it could have any value. Mr. Hobson then replied, "Well, just give me what you have and I'll finish it".

Mrs. Eftis reported this to the committee, and an attempt was made to compile as much as possible before the week-end. The incomplete report was given to Mr. Hobson. Most of the committee wondered, out loud, just how Mr. Hobson intended to make a presentation without sufficient documentation.

/S/ Naomi Eftis
/S. Tom Yeager
/S/ Elizabeth H. Carter
/S. Sheila Machlis

INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS: NOT FOR RELEASE TO THE PRESS

EXHIBITS

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2. Statement by Arthur S. Rosen, 5/1/64: Arbitrary Cutting off of Debate.

3. Statement by Thomas W. Yeager, 4/6/64: Use of Tabling Motions to Cut off Debate

4. Statement by Ethelbert Haskins, 4/30/64: Adjourning of Meeting Without a Vote

4a. Statement by Ralph Fertig, 4/30/64: Arbitrary Limiting of Agenda

5. Statement by Ethelbert Haskins, 5/1/64: Omission of Reading of Minutes

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7. Statement by Jim Standish, 4/30/64: Being Accused of Disruption for Legitimate Question

8. "Caught in Own Bias Trap", NY Herald Tribune, 9/12/63

9. "OCRE Fires Leader Who Accused Builders of Trying to Evade Kennedy Antibias Order", Wall Street Journal, 9/12/63, p. 2

10. Press release: "CORE's Housing Complaints", 9/11/63: Joint Statement of Julius W. Hobson & Karl D. Gregory

11. Afro American, 4/21/64: ACT Meeting in Washington

12. Statement by Allen Weinstein, 5/4/64: Mis-handling of Voter Registration Project.

13. Voter Registration Kick-Off Rally Leaflet: Friday, 1/3/64; Advertising Appearance of James Farmer as Speaker

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14. Statement by Anna Holden, 5/5/64: School Boycott Project

15. WTOP News Transcript, 3/18/64: "City Side"; Interview with Julius Hobson on School Boycott

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EXHIBITS

Index (Continued)

EXHIBITS

Index (Continued)

Internal CORE Business: Not to be released to the Press

Exhibit [redacted] #1

At the Washington CORE meeting of April 14, Mr. Hobson stated to the body that he had been informed that a letter, allegedly signed by him, had been sent to Miss Roena Rand asking her to come to the April 14 meeting because her case was going to be reviewed. Mr. Hobson stated that he had never seen such a letter. At this point Miss Marilyn Outlaw arose on a point of personal privilege and stated that she had in her possession a letter signed by Miss Rand which would explain the situation. Miss Outlaw, holding the letter, requested to read it to the body. She was ruled out of order. She appealed the ruling of the Chair and was voted down by a small majority. Mr. Hobson then spoke angrily of forged letters and of other letters by CORE members which didn't deal with this subject.

Miss Outlaw again arose on a point of personal privilege, waving the letter and demanding that it be heard. Mr. Hobson stated that "the letter is not going to be read." Then, rapidly, there was a motion for adjournment from the front of the room, which was also rapidly seconded and passed by a small majority. With much dissention and disorder from the body because the meeting had been adjourned without completing the evening's business, Mr. Hobson re-convened the meeting.

After final adjournment, Miss Outlaw walked up to Mr. Hobson and handed him the letter from Miss Rand.

Sheila Machlis — April 21, 1964

/Witnessed/ Tom Yeager — April 21, 1964

Exhibit # 2.

Internal CORE Business, Not to be Released to the Press

On April 14, 1964, at a meeting of Washington CORE, several active members arose to address the body concerning activities of , and statements purportedly made by, Mr. Hobson which were reported in the local papers. (The news items dealt with the formation of "NCCC" and with the World's Fair sta ll-in.) It was reported that three executiv e members of Washington CORE were supporting the stall-in. The general tone of the news articles supposedly ma de it appear that both Mr. Hobson and Washington CORE supported the stall-in. All attempts to bring up the point were summ rily di uissed with the Chairman stating only that the newspapers had misquoted him and that the reports were not true. Mr. Hobson did not permit the articles to be rea d nor did he allow the membership to be informe d of their details. No comment on the reports or the explanation of Mr. Hobson was permitted. Members who attempted to address the body were rudely cut off and the whole affair was handled in an arbitrary, non-democratic manner, in spite of the obviously important nature of the questions being ra ised.

Signe d:

Arthur S. Rosch

Arthur S. Rosch May 1, 1964

Witnessed: Alan M. Belkelman

Exhibit H-3

Internal Core Business; Motions Concerned with Procedure

At the March 31 meeting of Washington CCMC (Special meeting for passing the Constitution), all discussion was cut off by the extensive and continuous use of tabling motions. Mr. Dick Soupi, Washington CCMC's Lawyer, chaired this portion of the meeting. When a section of the Constitution would be on the floor for discussion and a motion came with which Mr. Nabors did not agree (it was quite evident that Mr. Nabors's feelings were on the points being discussed, as he stood in the front of the room, facing the audience shaking his head yes or no). Dr. Assens would move to table; it would be seconded; a majority would then vote in a block to table. No less than ten tabling motions were used effectively to squelch discussion at this meeting . The move to table has been used quite extensively at other meetings also (especially at meetings in the last two months) denying members a chance to be heard and denying them clarity of issues.

Signed: Thomas W. Yeager April 6, 1977
Thomas W. Yeager

Witness: Sheila Apachi

Exhibit #4

~~For~~ Internal CORE Business; Not to be Released to the Press

Typical of Mr. Hobson's demeanor when he is annoyed by someone trying to advance an idea he opposes was the way he adjourned the CORE meeting at the Odd Fellow's Hall on March 18, 1964. The discussion had been centered around the way Mr. Hobson handled the School Boycott. He was trying to justify his position of alternatingly attacking and backtracking in a flurry of statements to the press. Many members had pressing questions concerning his conduct.

When the intensity of the questions reached the point where Mr. Hobson found it hard to field them he sumarily adjourned the meeting without a motion or a vote.

Signed Elizabeth Hoffman 4/30/64

Witnessed Thomas W. Yeager 4/30/64

Internal CORE Business: Not to be Released to the Press

Exhibits 4A

Southeast Neighborhood House

Operated by Washington Welfare Association, Inc.
2025 Nichols Avenue, Southeast
Washington 20, D. C.
581-6118

30 April, 1964

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

At the CORE General Membership Meeting of April 28, 1964, I was recognized and rose to request that the list of charges against the Chairman of Washington CORE be presented and discussed by the local chapter. In response to a question by a member of the opposition, I stated that we hoped that local chapter discussion could resolve the concerns and might well preclude our seeking intervention from the National Action Council. I was ruled out of order by the Chairman, told that these matters could not be discussed at the chapter meeting, and invite d to present our charges to the N. A. C. An effort to appeal the ruling of the chair was defeated.

Affidavit: Ralph D. Fertig
Ralph D. Fertig

Witnessed: Elizabeth M. Carter
Elizabeth M. Carter

PROGRAM CENTER
2431 Shannon Pl., S. E.
(The Chapel of St. Philip)

DAY CARE CENTER
676 Yuma St., S. E.

PARKLANDS OFFICE
1811 Alabama Ave., S. E.

75.00
41.00
31.00
43.00
190.00

95.00
8.00
193
32
225.00

21.00
8.00
193

Internal CORE Business: Not for Release to the Press Exhibit # 8

Mr. Hobson uses undemocratic and high handed tactics for barring opposing ideas and free discussion in the conduct of meetings. The last time the Treasurer's report was made, most questions of a specific nature were turned aside by Mr. Hobson (not by the Treasurer) with the statement that it would be answered later. When members persisted, Mr. Hobson frequently ruled the questions out of order.

Often, Mr. Hobson's close associates move to table matters which he does not agree with. A typical example is the way Dr. Azecze made a motion to table the motion Mr. Weinstein had made at the April 14 meeting to support National CORE in the stand it was taking with respect to Brooklyn CORE and the stall-ins.

Minutes of meetings in which controversies arise are frequently not read. He conveniently forgets to call for them. At the April 28 meeting, when the minutes had not been read since before March 18, Mr. Hobson refused my request to have the minutes read. His excuse on this occasion was that the meeting was a special one.

Mr. Hobson makes arbitrary rulings from the Chair. An illustration is the way he conducted himself on the night Miss Rosna Rand was expelled. After the vote, in which the motion passed by a bare majority, the Parliamentarian gave the opinion that a suspension required a two-thirds majority. Mr. Hobson ruled that a two-thirds majority was not required. The Parliamentarian asked for an appeal of the ruling of the Chair. Mr. Hobson would not accept the appeal.

Haskins 5/1/64
Ethelbert Haskins Date

/Witnessed/ William Sh 5/1/64
Witness Date

Interna CORE Memorandum. Not to be Released to the Press

Exhibit # 6

5-1-64

In the year that I have been a CORE member, treasurers reports have been given to the body very infrequently. On these few occasions, the report was always incomplete and subject to question. In response to these questions, the membership was always promised a thorough audit. Mr Fred Kittrell, a CORE memeber and a CPA, was asked to assist in making an audit. He told me privately that the records were in such a mess that he was unable to do a decent job. The result of his audit was read to the body at a membership meeting in February and caused so much discussion that Mr. Hobson announced he would have a National CORE representative assist in an audit. To date this audit has not been presented to the body.

Marilyn B. Outlaw

/s/ Marilyn Outlaw

Internal CORE Business; Not to be Released to the Press #9

It was announced in the papers and on the radio that Washington CORE would have a school boycott, April 29. My understanding is that this action was never voted by the membership.

At the meeting of March 18 which was devoted to the subject of the school boycott, I asked Mr. Hobson whether this was correct. He responded to me by asking me whether I had come to heckle and adjourning the meeting.

Signed _____ 4/30/64

Witnessed _____ 4/30/64

8

New York Herald Tribune Thursday, September 12, 1963

CAUGHT IN OWN BIAS TRAP

Housing Complaint Trips CORE Aid

By Victor Wilson
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

A Congress of Racial Equality "trap" designed to expose

day in spectacular fashion.

The chief consequence was the firing by CORE of the man who set the trap, Karl D. Gregory, chairman of the organization's housing committee for this area. Mr. Gregory is an economist in government employ, but declined to

He was fired by Julius W. Hobson, chairman of CORE's

accused his ex-aid of "unauthorized and unverified complaints" of discrimination by

Mr. Gregory's answer was: "I'm surprised to hear this, particularly since Mr. Hobson told it to the press, but not to me. He can't fire me. I've resigned."

cluded:

Withdrawal of a letter sent by Mr. Gregory Monday to the nt's Committee on ortunity in Housing, headed by David L. Law-

Governor of Pennsylvania.

earing of discriminatory gainst the builder, Sales Co., now sell- ently completed de- he Potomac River in

Negro, Sgt. William I. McCray, stationed at Fort Belvoir, Va., chased a home in the development. The purchase was made the day Mr. Grgory set his

That was last Sunday, and worked this way:

A white couple visited the development, posed as pro-

conditions, etc., and reported to Mr. Gregory. Then a Negro

routine.

According to the letter to

their reception was completely

different. The discussion against purchase by a sales- said, the Negro couple were asked for a much higher down payment than the white couple; were told air-conditioning and other appliances would were informed they were included in th purchase price, community's swimming pool, owned by a private group, was barred to Negroes.

All this, the letter con- ness of developers in barring Negroes or discouraging them

ward sr., general sales manager and vice-president of the development, only about two hours before these alleged events, he himself had sold a property to Sgt. McCray and his wife.

He also handled the Negro couple sent by CORE, Mr. Woodward told reporters. He denied treating them any differently, or offering any different terms, than to others. He conceded the point about the swimming pool.

"But I didn't say that to discourage . . . buying. I just a home in the belief that he could use the pool when I

WALL ST. JOURNAL 9/12/63 p. 9

CORE Fires Leader Who Accused Builders Of Trying to Evade Kennedy Antibias Order

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON — A Congress of Racial Equality leader who accused home builders of trying to evade President Kennedy's order barring discrimination in Federally assisted housing was fired from his CORE post on the ground he made "loose accusations."

Mr. Gregory declined to reply to the accusations against him and said that to do so would only prolong the dispute and "impair the image of CORE."

Julius Hobson, Washington CORE chairman, said he dismissed Mr. Gregory, a Budget Bureau economist, from his post as CORE housing committee chairman because Mr. Gregory was issuing statements to the press about discrimination before the facts could be verified. "Our policy is to make a report to the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing, and if they verify discrimination, then make a formal complaint to the Federal Housing Administration or Veterans Administration and tell the press," Mr. Hobson said.

CORE's policy is to send only bona-fide housing seekers to a project and not "shoppers" out only to test for discrimination, he added. A complaint sent to the President's committee Monday by Mr. Gregory backfired when the builder said that an hour before the CORE shopper inquired about housing, another Negro not backed by the group signed a contract to buy a home. The complaint Mr. Gregory helped to prepare alleged the CORE-backed Negro was told he would have to wait two months to occupy a house that a white family was told it could move into in two weeks. Also, it alleged the sale price quoted the Negro included only one appliance, a kitchen range, while the same price quoted a white family included a refrigerator and air conditioning as well.

The complaint brought a retort from the builder of the Marumsco Hills development near Woodbridge, Va., and the word that a Negro family did buy there. "CORE is being very unfair when it sends a shopper who has no intent to buy," complained John Woodard, vice president and general sales manager of Marumsco Sales Corp. He said he personally showed the CORE prospect eight homes, "but when I tried to call him Monday, I found he had given me a fictitious phone number."

CORE's Mr. Hobson yesterday said the Marumsco complaint was a "lousy" case to present to the public; "at this stage it's just their word against the builders." Until an investigation is made, CORE officials can't be sure if the second case is any stronger, he added. "We just can't afford this sort of thing," he commented.

In the second complaint, alleging possible discrimination at Wilburn Estates near Capitol Heights, Md., Mr. Gregory urged the committee to "consider that differences in terms of sale are sufficient to bar Negro applicants. An outright refusal is superfluous, for builders have found other ways to achieve the same result."

A Third Complaint

In the latest case, the developer allegedly offered to sell a home to a Negro family, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Williams, but with delay that a white family wouldn't encounter. The complaint was the third under a section of the President's order that provides specific sanctions against builders or lenders who applied for Federal Housing Administration or Veterans Administration mortgage guarantees after last Nov. 20, the date of the order. If a builder is found to have discriminated and refuses to halt the practice, the agencies can cut off future assistance. The first complaint was against an Orlando, Fla., developer charging direct refusal to sell to a Negro. An appeal in the first case is under review by the VA.

The Williams family accused the builder of offering "more liberal terms to white buyers than to Negro buyers" and "pledging to white buyers that it will not sell to Negroes at present or in the future." They said a salesman told them it would be "five or six months" before they could move in, while a white family the same day was told homes were "immediately available." They said they also were told homes in the "immediately available" section cost $19,950 and up, while another salesman told a white family that prices in that section start at $16,990.

According to a supporting statement, a salesman told the white family, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph D. Fertig, that "we will keep this job white." He explained, they said, that "even though I tell them yes I can reject them later on their credit references. . . . I've turned down Negroes who are qualified but I had to because if I sold to three or four of them I'd lose five or six white sales."

An FHA official in Washington ventured that if a builder were found to be "stalling" Negro families, he could be found in [illegible] tion of the antidiscrimination order. "Trying to stall six months would be equivalent to refusing to sell — most families can't wait that long for a house," he said. FHA field offices can suspend a builder, but must notify Washington after they've done it so the name can be placed on a national list. While no test [illegible] arisen yet, some FHA officials figure it is possible that a builder who has pledged to sell without bias could be indicted for fraud if he discriminates.

Under the order, all builders must sign such a pledge before they can apply for an FHA commitment to insure mortgages on homes they build to FHA specifications. Having the FHA insurance commitment generally opens a subdivision to a wider range of prospective buyers because the insurance induces lenders to [illegible]

[illegible] - CORE'S HOUSING COMPLAINTS - SEPT. 22, 1963

In the housing complaints, filed in the last few days, the actions of CORE and its officials, including Mr. Gregory, were in complete conformity to the [illegible] principles of vigorous, militant, and careful policing of practices to expose and attack discrimination.

As to the statements of Mr. Woodard of the Lawrence development

1) Calling Negroes "Hister", as reported in the press, does not comply with the Federal Housing Order, no matter how unusual a complaint it may seem to Mr. Woodard.

2) Neither is it compliance with the Executive Order to sell to one Negro in a large development after a long period without a single Negro — a Negro "buyer" who conveniently materialized a stated one hour before the CORE testers who reported discriminatory treatment. It certainly seems likely that this Negro — whose loan application is still pending — will not be turned down as were some Negro applicants in the past.

3) And discriminatory treatment of a decoy is just as valid evidence that housing is, in fact, not open to all regardless of race, as is discriminatory treatment of a bona fide prospective buyer. The decoy is not a novel form of law enforcement and crime detection. Bona fide buyers are often not willing to approach housing developments in which discrimination is known or thought to exist. They have not the time or the financial and emotional resources to invest in the long and painful processes of detecting and prosecuting violations. Hence-the-less, CORE will continue the efforts to encourage other organizations, and called to such endeavors, to produce bona fide buyers on a substantial scale.

The proof rests that Mr. Gregory's efforts will cease are without [illegible] housing efforts will continue and militantly until total freedom of residence becomes a reality.

AFRO-AMERICAN

4/21/64

Exhibit 7

11

In Washington

Afro-American 4/21/64

It promises to be a long, hot summer for direct action protest in the civil rights fight, and the year's first major offensive is scheduled tomorrow (April 22) at the New York World's Fair.

Leaders of ACT, a newly formed militant civil rights group which met here Saturday to thrash out a platform, have given their full support to a proposed "stall-in" on highways leading to the World's Fair.

ACT, which describes itself as an organization dedicated to action, will serve as a coordinating group for local civil rights demonstrations throughout the country, according to group spokesmen.

* * *

IT BACKED the stall-in tactic despite calls for moderation from President Johnson, Senate leaders and other civil rights units.

The stall-in, proposed by the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE (which has since been suspended from the national body for going ahead with the plans), aims to snarl traffic on all parkways leading to the Fair, beginning at 7 a.m. Wednesday.

Some 2,000 cars, according to the Brooklyn CORE chairman Isaiah Brunson, will participate in the demonstration. They will either "run out of gas, have a flat tire or slow down so the scenery can be enjoyed" on traffic arteries leading to the Fair.

As originally conceived, Brunson said, the stall-in would be conducted for one day, "but we are not ruling out the possibility of more demonstrations."

* * *

ANOTHER MEMBER of Brooklyn CORE declared "we're going to try very hard to see that whoever gets to the Fair is pretty uncomfortable getting there.

"We must disrupt the white man's easy going and pleasant life. We must let him know that since we're not comfortable, he won't be comfortable."

Brunson said the stall-in would be called off only if the Mayor of New York agreed to a confrontation with local civil rights leaders on matters pertaining to slum housing, employment, schools,

DURING A PRESS conference earlier in the day, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D. N.Y.), a consultant to the ACT, castigated warnings of Senate civil rights leaders against the stall-ins.

"As a colored man," he said, "I resent the paternalism voiced this week by Senators Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Thomas Kuchel (R. Calif.) in urging that the stall-in be cancelled.

"We are going to do what

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued from Page 1)

we think is right, not what the white man thinks is right."

Powell said the demonstrations would not hurt the civil rights bill now under debate in the Senate.

Julius Hobson, executive secretary of Washington's CORE branch, the group which hosted the meeting felt the same as Powell.

Other leaders at the news conference included Mrs. Gloria Richardson, head of the Cambridge Non-violent Coordinating Committee; Lawrence Landry, chairman of ACT, and Chicago civil rights leader; Nahez Rogers of the Negro American Labor Council, Chicago; the Rev. [illegible] Episcopal Church, Boston;

Fred Chambers of the Freedom Now Committee, A. A. Rayner, a Chicagoan who campaigned unsuccessfully for the congressional seat held by Rep. William L. Dawson (D. Ill.).

Comedian Dick Gregory told the ACT meeting he too supported the stall-in.

Referring to a plea for moderation from President Johnson, Gregory declared:

"If Lyndon B. and Lady Bird Johnson woke up in the morning as black as me and my wife, he'd take that sign away from me and he won't be there demonstrating himself."

Climaxing the all-day meeting in Odd Fellows Hall 1853 Ninth St., NW, ACT adopted resolutions supporting the stall-in at the Fair (2) supporting civil right organizations which are staging a second school boycott in Chester, Pa. (3) supporting a boycott of California wines and fruits in a case involving a vote on open occupancy.

CORE director Hobson said ACT would provide local groups with outside help when these groups want to stage a project, but are attacked by the leadership of other civil rights groups.

Its headquarters are at 6139 Indiana Ave., Chicago.

Internal CORE Business; Not for Release to the Press

#12

AFFIDAVIT

May 4, 1964

Last December, Julius Hobson, the chairman of Washington CORE, appointed me co-chairman of CORE's Home Rule and Voter Registration Committee. As my co-chairman was inactive during the subsequent period on voter registration work, the burden of organizing the registration drive came under my supervision. As part of a campaign to encourage community participation and focus attention on the coming registration period, my co-workers on the committee and I began organizing a Voter Registration Rally, to be held in early January 1964.

I asked Mr. Hobson if he could invite James Farmer to speak, and he assured me that he would do so. In mid-December he informed me several times that he had spoken to Mr. Farmer by telephone and had secured Mr. Farmer's agreement to speak at the rally. I checked this with Mr. Hobson several times over a period of two weeks, as I wanted this commitment to be definite before issuing press releases on the rally. Each time, Mr. Hobson assured me that Mr. Farmer knew of the rally, had agreed to speak and was familiar with the entire affair.

On the basis of Mr. Hobson's assurances, I arranged to have the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education, which was cooperating with us in the Voter Registration drive, to print 10,000 leaflets advertising the rally. On each leaflet, Mr. Farmer was listed as the major speaker.

In the last week of December, while preparing press and radio publicity for the rally, Miss Lee Levy, a CORE member and public relations specialist, requested that I secure several pictures of Mr. Farmer for newspaper distribution. I, in turn, instructed Miss Sue Rozen, who had been hired as CORE's Regional Secretary according to Mr. Hobson, but who was at this time working full time on voter registration by agreement between Mr. Hobson and myself, to call New York and acquire the pictures Miss Levy needed. Miss Rozen called New York, and subsequently informed me that she had spoken to Mr. Farmer's secretary. This secretary had informed Miss Rozen that Mr. Farmer was in the Virgin Islands for the holidays, was not expected back until after the announced date of the rally and had never made any commitment to address the rally. Indeed, according to Miss Rozen's account of the conversation, Mr. Farmer's secretary stated that to the best of her knowledge, Mr. Farmer had never heard of the rally.

I instructed Miss Rozen, Miss Levy and other voter registration workers to immediately halt distribution of the pamphlets with Mr. Farmer's name advertised and to halt temporarily all publicity for the rally. Subsequently, Mr. Hobson, because of the possibility of the Attorney General's speaking at a rally (something that had been negotiated by my correspondence with Mr. Kennedy), postponed the rally, and it was finally held late in January, with Adam Clayton Powell as the featured speaker. Shortly before the rally, I resigned as co-chairman of the voter registration drive.

I swear that the above is all statement of fact to the best of my knowledge.

Allen Weinstein

Allen Weinstein

Witnessed: [illegible]

Internal CORE Business; Not for Release to the Press #14

May 5, 1964

Statement re school boycott project

About the time National CORE joined other major civil rights groups in supporting school boycotts throughout the country, Mr. Hobson began discussing the possibility of a Washington school boycott at CORE meetings. He referred to a questionnaire from national CORE seeking information on Washington's schools and told CORE members at the general membership meeting in February he would take his findings to the February NAC meeting for approval and a NAC decision as to whether Washington should have a boycott. At one meeting he stated national CORE would "help run" the boycott if it were approved the the NAC. When I asked exactly what help national CORE would give, he gave no definite answer. A research committee was appointed and began doing research on racial and class inequalities in the school system.

As research and discussion continued in February and early March, Hobson shifted from the idea of a boycott to a "study-in" (all night student sit-ins in the schools). He stated to the membership several times that there would be no boycott because CORE could not swing a boycott.

Hobson came back from the February NAC meeting stating that the study-in and other proposed forms of direct action demonstrations were approved. At several meetings after the focus shifted to a "study-in" Reginald Booker of DARE reported at CORE meetings on his organization of high school students for the study-in.

In late February and early March it was clear that CORE was moving toward demonstrations aimed at improving the quality of education in the schools, but the group did not vote to initiate

Internal CORE Business; Not for Release to the Press Exhibit #14 p. 2

any action of any form. Mr. Hobson asked CORE members in an informal discussion after the March 3 meeting if we had "noticed" that he had not called for a vote on the school project. He said that he "could have gotten a vote but did not want to call for one now."

At a special CORE meeting on the school boycott, March 18, Odd Fellows Hall, I asked ~~many~~ questions about (a) specific demands CORE would make at the meeting with Hansen (b) CORE representation at the meeting and (c) what action was being taken to prepare for the boycott and week of action. I did not consider ~~these~~ Hobson's answers satisfactory. Hobson said that he was working on the demands but had not completed his "position paper" which would spell them out. He listed demands which were quite general ("Effective" programs, etc.) and said that the "timetable" was "crucial." Hobson did not discuss or spell out the timetable for implementation of CORE demands before or after the meeting with ~~Mr~~ Hansen, although I asked him to do so at each meeting. As to who would represent CORE at the session with Hansen, Hobson said he was trying to make the meeting public so that all chapter members who ~~wx~~ wished might attend. Hobson agreed that committees were necessary to implement the school project and passed around sign-up sheets. He refused to spell out or discuss the work the committees sould do to prepare for the boycott.

Anna Hobden

Anna Hobden

Mr. Ann Fertig
7714 13th St NW
Washington 12 D.C.

#15
p1

WTOP News

HOLD FOR RELEASE
at 6:30 PM, Saturday, March 7, 1964.

Broadcast House
40th & Brandywine, N. W.,
244-5678

Following is a partial transcript of the WTOP News Program "City Side" to be broadcast Sunday, March 8, at Noon on Television 9, and at 11:30 PM on WTOP Radio.

Participants in this program are:

The guest, Julius Hobson, Southeast Regional Officer of CORE and Chairman of the Washington Chapter of CORE.

The moderator and producer of "City Side" Julian Barber of WTOP News.

The panelists, David Burnham of Newsweek, and James Wright of WTOP News.

Mr. Barber called on Mr. Burnham for the first question.

BURNHAM: Julius in recent months you and CORE have been working on a plan for a boycott against the District schools system, when will it be held and exactly, well in general, what are your aims?

HOBSON: My primary concern about the D.C. public schools is our concern about the quality of education in the D.C. public schools. And we are speaking of the quality of education in the terms of teacher qualification, available facilities in the public schools and the kind of treatment that the pupils receive from the teachers. We propose a boycott and a week of action in the D.C. public schools starting with the 20th of April, 1964. We intend to call one-day boycott which will be on Monday, the 20th, and we intend to follow that through with sit-in demonstrations at the Franklin building and we intend, too, with the permission of parents bus children from crowded schools to schools that are under capacity and see if we can't get them sitting in the classes to utilize some of the un-used space in what we call the higher-level economic communities.

WRIGHT: This is the first I've heard of this, is this the first announcement of a boycott date?

HOBSON: This is the first time that we have announced the boycott date, because we just decided this, really a couple of days ago.

WRIGHT: This going to be CORE alone or will other groups join you?

HOBSON: Well, this will not be CORE alone. We have been joined by the Americans for Democratic Action, the Board of which voted to support

HOBSON: Cont. number of individuals in this community who are not connected with organizations have come forth and are lending their support in preparing the effort for this boycott.

BARBER: Why do you plan this action for an entire week, Mr. Hobson, as opposed to a one-day boycott such as that which occurred in New York recently?

HOBSON: WEll, we feel that we can only ask the children to stay out and join the protest one day, but I doubt seriously if a one-day boycott will accomplish fully what we want to accomplish. I think that this should be brought to the attention of the community in no uncertain terms and I think that sustained action here for a week by the organizations involved even after the children have gone back to school will keep it alive and Congress must be concerned, the Commissioners must be concerned and so must the Board of Education. We are not directing this against any particular person, everybody that is responsible for the quality of education in the D.C. public schools should be concerned about this boycott.

WRIGHT: Well, in addition to the one-day boycott, what else is there?

HOBSON: Well, in addition to the one-day boycott, we propose to worry somewhat about the representation of the Board of Education. Now, we know the Board of Education is appointed by the judges in the community. There are no parents on the Board of Education. Strangely enough the members of the Board of Education do not have children in the D.C. public schools. And, I feel some parent who has a direct concern about this public school situation should be a member of the Board of Education.

BURNHAM: De facto segregation has been the moving cry behind the boycotts in New York and Chicago, I noticed you haven't used this phrase yet. Is de facto segregation going to be an object of the boycott?

HOBSON: Well, de facto segregation as such is a secondary concern in Washington. I think something like 80 or 85 percent of the pupils in the D.C. public schools are Negro. I'm not in favor of just scattering children out for the sake of integration. What we're worrying about is quality of education, and the reason it is going to be necessary to move some pupils about is because in the white community or in the upper economic or the highest economic community which is white and the schools are white, you have the best schools. They have libraries, they have science laboratories, they have all kinds of extracurricular activities, and they are under-capacity comparatively speaking, whereas in the lower economic areas, which are primarily Negro, where the schools are primarily Negro, they have none of these things. They are over-crowded. For example, Cardozo High School is over-crowded by something like 13 or 14 percent. We think that the children in Cardozo or in the crowded areas should be given the opportunity by the Board of Education to go to Wilson and use up some of that un-used capacity. Now, if the Board cannot afford to send them by bus, then they should at least

HOBSON: Cont. give the parents an opportunity to transport them.

BARBER: Mr. Hobson, why don't you take these complaints directly to the Board of Education? Or the Congress, or the Superintendent Hansen? What good is pulling out hundreds of children from school and running the risk of a possible great civil disorder. What good will that do?

HOBSON: Well, let me say that I have certainly testified down before the Board of Education many times as former President of PTA and also former Vice President of the Federation of Civic Associations, and I have been in many discussions about this. This problem has been with us and in terms of taking it before the Board, I have an appointment to sit down with Mr. Hansen, and I hope the Board of Education too, on the 23rd of this month, to present these problems to Mr. Hansen. Now, he knows these problems, they have been presented to him before, but the one reason that I am taking it to the streets is because it has been discussed for at least, I know, the last decade. And there has been little or no change in the situation beyond the discussion and excellent studies on the problem. And, I think now, that either we implement these studies and stop discussing, or the community should come out and directly impose itself upon this problem and bring about change, which is the history of direct action.

WRIGHT: Well, this certainly won't be the first school boycott, we've seen several others recently. Do you see any indication they were successful enough to cause you to want to use this type of action?

HOBSON: I think that they were successful enough, I read the New York city school report after the boycott, and I think that there are certain admissions on the part of the New York City Board of Education and there have been certain promises and certain changes have taken place, and I think that even if they don't get an immediate change in the school system, I think that it's a useful vehicle to call to the attention of the community the situation in the schools. Take the problem of pupil mistreatment, most people in the District of Columbia are not aware of what happens to some of our children who go to public schools and the kind of treatment which they receive from the principals.

WRIGHT: Specifically, what do you mean?

HOBSON: Well, specifically I mean we have at least ten cases of students who have been arrested in the public schools for some minor violation. For example, two boys got into roughing it up with each other, one hit the other too hard and he went and told the principal, "Joe hit me." Well, instead of the principal sending this boy to the detention room and dealing with this at school, she called the policeman and had the boy arrested. He was taken down, fingerprinted, charged with assault and battery. We had another

HOBSON: Cont. case of a boy who tried to re-enter school as a former drop-out, and he was charged with unlawful entry. We've got cases in points of teachers who are dealing with children in all kinds of ways which we think are not conducive to education. We don't think that children should go to school to get a police record. Now, this is not to say that there are not some problems where you need policemen, even in the public schools, but certainly policemen stationed in schools and arresting children for minor infractions would not be expected to be condoned by educators.

BURNHAM: Julius, I've heard Adam Clayton Powell, among other people, make fun of Negro audiences in Washington because they were more interested in their private lives and their private welfare than they were in the civil rights cause. Do you agree with this? How do you think this is going to affect the boycott?

HOBSON: Well, I don't think that the middle-class Negro is going to ever come out in the District of Columbia for any kind of action which is going to "jeopardize his economic or his whatever kind of security he calls it." But I do think that the masses of the people who are suffering, the in-opportune economic group among Negroes, will be concerned about this boycott and I think they will support it. And, one other point I'd like to make here in that connection, it is very surprising that all of the support for this boycott is coming from the white middle-class community. I have a group of white mothers who live in the best economic community in the area in the city who are really working vigorously to try to help us bring action to change the condition in the D.C. public schools, whereas not a single middle-class Negro mother has come to the aid of CORE in this proposal, this is very strange.

BURNHAM: To continue on this line a little bit, could part of this be the fact that many Negro middle-class people are working for the Government? You, yourself, for example, are a civil servant. Have you ever indirectly or directly been pressured not to carry on with your activities, because you were a civil servant, through the Government?

HOBSON: I would have to say that I have never been pressured or in any way not to carry on with my activities. It is not a basic requirement in the federal government that you have to cease fighting for your rights in order to be a federal employee, if it were I wouldn't be a federal employee. I think the people who hide behind this would hide behind something else if they didn't have it. Now, there are certain rules and regulations regarding your political activity, I certainly can't engage in any political activity. But in terms of civil rights and something that is non-partisan like this and which is really nothing but a fight to uphold the Constitution, I think the federal government has no choice but to allow this.

BURNHAM: You've never had a boss hint or make a suggestion that you might be a little less active in the civil rights field?

HOBSON: I certainly have not.

BARBER: In planning the boycott, Mr. Hobson, what thought have you given to police protection to prevent disorder?

HOBSON: Well, I certainly have, as in the past, I ran the March, I was in charge of the marshals during the March on Washington. I cooperate with the policemen by letting them know what we were going to do, and I certainly intend to call the policemen and give them full details of everything that we intend to do, in terms of sitting-in, in terms of bussing children and in terms of picket lines. Now, if the children stay at home during the boycott, it won't pose any problems for the policemen, because they will be under the supervision of their parents. Where we are using children, and where there is direct action, we are going to alert the police and give them full details and expect them to come, not only to protect the public from us, but to protect us from the public also.

BARBER: Will CORE be responsible for the conduct of the participants in the boycott and on the picket lines?

HOBSON: We will be responsible for every participant in direct action, in the picket lines or in the sit-in. That's right. Whoever takes part in direct action, that is children who are bussed, people who walk picket lines, or people who sit-in, will be a direct responsibility of CORE.

WRIGHT: Well, we have a picture of a boycott, of children being bussed, will that be one day, or all through the week, the bussing?

HOBSON: We do not think that we should keep these children out of their original schools for a solid week. They will be out one day for a boycott, the next day we hope to bus. There will be two days of bussing, the boycott day and the day after the boycott. Now, that's as long as we would like to keep the children in it.

WRIGHT: Allright, I assume you will picket all those days.

HOBSON: Oh yes, we will picket, this will be by Congress of Racial Equality members, and by DARE, the District Action for Racial Equality and by the Student Non-violent action group.

BARBER: How many people will be involved throughout the week in the overall campaign?

HOBSON: Well in terms of organizational strength, we have about a thousand people who will be involved. Now, I can't say how many people in the community will come out and join this. Usually when you set up

HOBSON: Cont. this kind of line a number of people will try to join it, and I suspect that there will be a number of people who will try to do this. Now in terms of how many people stay out during the boycott, I would not be surprised if we didn't keep at least half of the children at home.

BARBER: Now you mentioned that you would transfer children across town, I think you mentioned Wilson High School as one place.

HOBSON: That's right.

BARBER: When you transfer these children to Wilson and attempt to take them inside, suppose they won't let them in, then what happens?

HOBSON: Well, then of course, the children will be put back on the bus and bussed back to where they came from, but CORE then will decide what kind of action it will take. We are not going to get these children involved in any kind of direct action without their parents full consent. And every child that we bus, by the way, we bus with the full consent in advance by the parents and with the full knowledge by the parents that this child is now on a bus riding from Cardozo to Wilson, and that he will present himself at Wilson for school that day.

BURNHAM: Julius, about your own motives, some of your critics have said that you have political ambitions and that this is the real reason behind your involvement in CORE. Would you like to comment on that?

HOBSON: Well, I certainly, as long as I stay in the government and I've been working for the United States Government twenty years, have no political ambition. I am not going to quit my government job with all of my rights and retirement which I have built up. I don't know of any place you can go in Washington politically, if I were politically ambitious I'd leave Washington because there is nothing around here politically, accept some appointment.

BURNHAM: Well, there is the Democratic committee, I suppose.

HOBSON: Well, I'm sure they're not about to elect me to anything. The Democratic committee, I doubt if I could get the support of three members of the Democratic committee for anything like that, even if I desired it. But, I have no desire to be elected to any kind of office in that sense. I have to work for a living and that's a non-paying job. I have a long-term mortgage.

BARBER: Mr. Hobson, let me ask you this on the philosophy of taking the civil rights struggle to the streets. Last August there was a mass march on Washington demanding, with the announced purpose of impressing upon Congress the need for a strong civil rights bill. The march was orderly and successful. The House of Representatives has recently passed the strongest civil rights legislation since

BARBER: Cont. reconstruction, the Senate is about to take up the bill. Still there are continued demonstrations around the country. There is the threat that demonstrations will be resumed in Birmingham. When do the demonstrations stop? There has been a civil rights bill now from half the Congress and we assume that the Senate will pass a civil rights bill, haven't you achieved that purpose?

HOBSON: I would have to answer that the demonstrations will stop when there are no constitutional problems in terms of citizenship. When the Negro, the Indian, the whiteman and every other ethnic or religious group or group of national origin can live together in the United States and pursue happiness without being hindered by one another and respect each other's rights, then I think the demonstrations will stop. As long as there is one man who is denied his rights such as the citizens of the state of Mississippi or Alabama we have civil rights legilation which is effective in Washington, there have been changes in Washington and progress, but in the state of Mississippi there has not been and the state of Alabama and a lot of Tennessee and Virginia.

BARBER: Well, won't the House passed bill correct these inequities, and if not where does it fall short?

HOBSON: Oh, I do not think so. I think that a number of the facets of the legislation which passed in the House are giving the President the right to do things which he already has the right to do. I don't see really any basic change in civil rights. If this bill involved litigation, now it's better than no legislation at all, but I certainly don't see it as a millenium, I don't think that the state of Mississippi is any more going to abide by this bill than they have abided by the Supreme Court decision of 1954, unless the federal government decides at this point to enforce, I think this is a question of enforcement, not a question of legislation. I think we have enough legislation to handle this problem, if we can get enforcement. Now if this bill bring about more enforcement power, then I think this is a good bill, but where it just causes litigation I think it's just a variation on the same things that we've had.

BURNHAM: Julius, getting back to the school boycott, from the Negro point of view, what do you think is the school systems' chief failing, I mean what's really wrong with the school system?

HOBSON: Well, I think that in the school system, we have teachers who claim that they do not understand and don't know the values of the under-privileged Negro students in the schools. And I think that these teachers are attempting to impose middle-class values which the children don't understand and therefore....

BURNHAM: Are these Negro or white teachers?

HOBSON: These are Negro teachers in the D.C. public schools who dislike

HOBSON: Cont. themselves, who see the under-privileged, poor Negro child as close to the stereo-typed Negro, who are trying to escape this and who, therefore, dislike and mistreat these children. I think it's a question of self-hate. The school is shot through with this kind of thing. Now, I cannot prove this, I can't prove what a teacher said to a student or the case in mistreatment, but I have called this to the attention of the Board of Education, I have a number of teachers who have testified to this effect, but who are not willing to reveal their names. This is quite prevalent among Negro teachers.

BURNHAM: This is a tremendously difficult, subtle problem. Do you see anything you can do about this, other than talk about it?

HOBSON: Well, I think, I certainly am going to propose to Mr. Hansen that to deal with this problem that he have some kind of human relations institute, for example, as the policemen are doing, we talked to the police department which is now having institutes on human relations and discussing with the policemen community problems. I think these teachers need to be talked to, I think they need to be brought together and made to understand. I think a lot of them understand, Negro teachers, I can't imagine a Negro in the United States who really doesn't understand this, but if he wants to make believe and pretend that he doesn't, then let's put him in a class and tell him again what the situation is. I think until this is done, we're going to have this problem.

WRIGHT: This brings up a point. When most people think, organizations like yours, like CORE, they think of pickets and boycotts and the like. Do you people do anything in the way of a construct..well, I shouldn't say that, but do you work, let's say, with parent groups, do you do things besides parade and boycott?

HOBSON: Yes, we do. The Congress of Racial Equality for example, has been doing something that I don't think any other organizations have been doing in the city. We've been holding group hearings among the unemployed Negro youth in the city, for the last four or five months. We don't publicize these because we don't want to get publicity on the basis of charity. We go out and try to get food for families and have been going around trying to help families fix up where they live, helping them paint, clean up, we are engaged in campaigns which, by some people's definition, are constructive, to help individuals. We don't like to make it public that we gave a basket of food to a family, so this never gets in the paper. And, we have engaged in discussions, community discussions, with parents regarding juvenile delinquents and problems that we've tried to give out to a limited degree information on consumer habits and consumer practices. We have a number of programs which we engage in.

WRIGHT: Is yours a Negro organization?

HOBSON: No, CORE is not a Negro organization. The Washington CORE has never been a Negro organization. There are more Negroes in Washington, but we have 700 members in Washington CORE and at least 75 percent

HOBSON: Cont. of those members are white. This represents an improvement, because last year, 85 percent of the members of the Washington CORE were white. But CORE has never been a Negro-based organization in any sense of the word. And the National CORE, itself, has 55 percent white members. So, it's not really a primarily Negro organization. Our national chairman, up until last year, for about 8 years, was white. So, it's kind of inter-related here.

BURNHAM: As you remember, Adam Clayton Powell again made news last year by saying that the NAACP was dominated by white people and white aims. Do you think CORE is dominated by white people, either locally or nationally? And, if not, why not?

HOBSON: Well, some of the chapters might be dominated by white people, if you mean white people being present in numbers, but I've got some people in Washington CORE, white, who seek to dominate, who want a great change, and they dominate, in that they are activists, they are in there acting and effectively trying to great- change and bring about better race relations and if we can find a white who is vigorous and who wants to dominate the organization and push it in this direction, I say by all means let him come. I don't think that the NAACP has ever been dominated by any white people. I was on the executive committee here in Washington for five years and I also know about the national and I know of no domination by any white person.

BURNHAM: The NAACP was dominated by middle-class Negroes who weren't activists, is that what you're saying?

HOBSON: I think it is indeed dominated by middle-class Negroes who are not activists, who are good research people and they are good speech makers, but they are by no means activists.

BARBER: Mr. Hobson, our program is heard and seen over a wide area. Over much of the South, I imagine there are a great many southerners right now who would ask you this question if they were sitting here. Here we are in the federal city, the nation's capital, where the schools have been integrated, where racial barriers have been dropped by law and voluntarily in the suburbs of Washington, in some suburbs of Washington, and yet we are faced now with an impending school boycott, how do you answer the charge that massive racial integration in the schools has failed?

HOBSON: Well, I think it's very unfortunate that the word integration is used to describe this effort, the massive integration concept is based on the idea of integration for integration's sake, we are talking about the equality of education and the availability of good educational facilities in order to achieve this high quality of education. Integration was sought and is still being sought because the whites have the best schools, not just to get to sit down by somebody that's white. And, I think that it's very unfortunate that in Washington the complexion of the population has changed and that the Negro has come from 35 to 55 percent of the population in a decade, and therefore the school population has changed and the white children

#15 p

HOBSON: Cont. represent a very small percentage, so we're not concerned about integration for integration's sake. It has not failed in Washington. The whites have left the city, that may be considered a failure, I don't consider it a failure. But, in terms of the students which are here, whites go to schools nearest them and Negroes go to schools nearest them. Now the reason that we are concerned about this is because the schools in Negro communities are over-crowded and dilapidated, those in white communities are not. So, we're interested in going over there, or getting some of the facilities transferred over here, in order to kind of even up and see that all the students get the equal opportunity of an education. I don't think that integration in Washington has failed in that sense.

BURNHAM: Julius, the statistics show that many of the Washington schools are either almost all-white or almost all-Negro, this is caused, as we all know, by housing patterns.... Now,

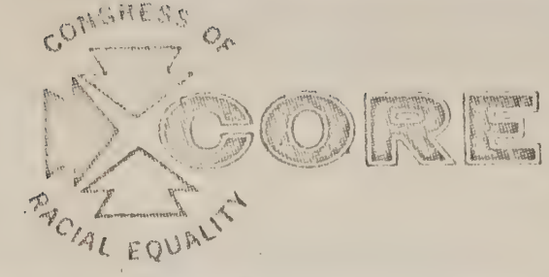
BARBER: The word re-segregation, we hear that phrase...

BURNHAM: the District last, was it two months ago, put out an order, a fair housing order. Now only a few, it seems to me, cases have been made testing this order. I think it's something, there was a story just the past couple of days, something like 25 or 30 test cases. This seems like a fairly small number, how do you think the order is working, and do you think it is a small number of test cases?

HOBSON: Well, I do think that comparatively speaking it is a small number of test cases, I would like to say, as a kind of commercial, that CORE put in over half of those. We have also been successful -- this ordinance has caused a number of people to let Negroes rent apartments where they have not been able to rent them before, this doesn't get in the papers. We have found, for example, that about three or four times as many Negro families have been allowed to move in as have been refused, and this just doesn't make the paper, and you really don't know, the public doesn't know, what's going on.

BURNHAM: So the segregated housing is beginning to break down inside the city.

HOBSON: I think it's beginning to break down inside the city, in terms of rental housing, I'm not talking about housing for sale.....



4801 Queens Chapel Terrace N.E.
Washington 17, D.C.
May 18, 1964

Rev. Edward Hailes
Executive Secretary, NAACP
1417 U Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Rev. Hailes:

I am pleased to confirm your appearance as guest panelist on the Steve Allison radio program on Station WWDC on Thursday, June 11, 1964. The format of the program is poverty and juvenile delinquency. The program will be broadcast from Maury's Hide-A-Way Restaurant, 1218 4th Street N.E., right off Florida Avenue.

The first half-hour of the program, 9:30 to 10:00 p.m., will be devoted to statements by people who live under adverse economic conditions, some of whom could be classified as delinquents or "pushouts".

During the next 30 minutes, 10:00 to 10:30, I will interview Mr. James Banks, Director of the United Planning Organization, and Dr. Paul Cooke of D.C. Teachers College, Director of Inter-City Target Area.

From 10:30 to 11:00 we will talk with Mr. Barney Ross, Community Organization Consultant to the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, and Mr. Grover Dye, Director of Program Development, Washington Action for Youth.

From 11:00 to 11:30, Mr. David Burnham, reporter for Newsweek magazine and author of its recent article on poverty in Appalachia, will discuss poverty in the United States as a whole and some of the proposed solutions to the problem.

During the 15-minute segment from 11:30 to 11:45 you will relate the efforts of your organization in the areas of poverty and delinquency.

From 11:45 to 12:30 I will introduce the new Vice Chairmen of Washington CORE.

I am looking forward to your participation on the program.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Southeastern Regional Officer, CORE

INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS:
NOT FOR RELEASE TO THE PRESS

Ethelbert Haskins
4535 Fifth Street, NW
Washington, DC

May 8, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Framer:

The gross misconduct of the current chairman of Washington CORE has greatly impaired the Chapter's effectiveness in its anti-discrimination struggle. The many problems crying for attention in Washington are going unattended and the Chapter is thrashing aimlessly about in the quick sands of continuous internal disputes. It is the considered judgement of the undersigned, and we have the concurrence of dozens of other Chapter members and former members who have left the Chapter in disgust, that Mr. Hobson should be expelled from CORE, and the Chapter taken under trusteeship.

The Chairman has:

1. Administered the Chapter in an undemocratic and irresponsible manner.

2. Persistently violated CORE rules and procedures in Action projects.

3. Aired internal CORE business and disagreements in the news media.

4. Misused and misrepresented his role as a Regional Representative.

5. Violated provisions of CORE's constitution and has permitted irregularities in the active membership list which qualifies members to vote in elections.

Under the current Chairman's leadership, there is a massive turnover of Chapter members, a constant dissension in CORE meetings which precludes a sensible discussion of business matters, a failure to employ or promote an understanding of CORE rules of conduct, an unnecessary alienation of other Civil Rights organizations and religious and civic groups in the community, a reluctance to research, negotiate, and organize community support for large scale projects in accordance with CORE procedures before dispatching picket lines, and a disinclination to sustain direct action beyond the short period in which a project remains newsworthy.

We are convinced it is impossible to work with Mr. Hobson in a dedicated effort to end discrimination in Washington with perservorance and without irresponsible and harmful fanfare. Negroes constitute 57% of the population of the city. We have here a most fertile area for the Negro revolution. All that is needed is adequate community organization.

The modest accomplishments of the Chapter are nothing compared to what could be achieved by a militant organization working with the grass roots problems and community groups. We believe the Nation's Capitol must have a dedicated, militant, and effective CORE Chapter: not only for local projects, but to pressure government agencies on matters of importance to other chapters throughout the country.

The attached document represents only a sample of the instances of the current Chairman's misconduct.

Ad Hoc Sub-Committee for an
Effective Washington CORE Chapter

Sheila Machlis
Tom Yeager
Marilyn D. [illegible]
Karl Gregory
Naomi Eftis

cc: Mr. Floyd McKissick
Mr. James McCain

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

April 3, 1964

Mr. Julius A. Hobson
Director, Washington Branch
Congress of Racial Equality
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I wish to confirm the invitation extended to you by Dr. Paul Cooke, Director of the Intergroup Relations Workshop of Howard University, to speak to a small group of community leaders who are interested in the problem of human relations. Our guests will assemble at luncheon on Thursday, April 16, 1964, at 12:15 p.m., in the Mahogany Dining Room of Baldwin Hall (Fourth and College Streets, N. W., north entrance).

Dr. Cooke joins with me in inviting you to speak at the luncheon on the relation of intergroup education to direct action in the struggle for equal opportunity. We are interested in your discussing the support that the educational approach to intergroup relations can give to direct action. For example, what activities have you wished that the intergroup relations organizations might have undertaken during any of your direct action projects? Further, what service do you see that direct action programs lend to the educational approach to equal opportunity?

The Summer School is prepared to offer you an honorarium of $35.00.

The Workshop staff and I thank you for having accepted our invitation and are looking forward to your visit with us.

Sincerely yours,

Stanton L. Wormley

Stanton L. Wormley
Director of Summer School

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cc: Dr. Paul Cooke

INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS: NOT TO BE RELEASED TO PRESS

Appendix C

Statement by Karl D. Gregory: The Marumsco Housing Complaint

On September 9, 1963, the Housing Committee which I chaired, filed a complaint of a violation of the President's Executive Order on Housing. The complaints were filed fully in conformity with CORE's procedures for testing, and I had been authorized by Mr. Hobson to release information to the press. On September 11, 1964, I read an article in the Wall Street Journal on the complaint discribing CORE's techniques, the allegations, and my personal experiences in housing complaints. I called Mr. Hobson and told him of the article.

At midday, I saw in the Evening Star an article on the same complaint which blasted CORE and me. The developer had claimed that he had sold a house to a Negro an hour before the CORE tester who complained of discrimination went to the developer. There were also discrepancies in the tester's conversation with the salesman.

I called Mr. Hobson and told him of the article. He called back in an half an hour or so and asked the names of the newspapers to which I had released the complaint. He said he would take care of the adverse public criticism. I felt gratified.

Other reporters presumably had read the Star article and called to check the story out.

About 45 minutes after I reported the Star article to Mr. Hobson, one reporter after another called representing several different newspapers. All had a similar story. They reported having been told I had been "fired", and wanted a response from me. Some wished to know if I was a paid CORE employee. I refused at first to give a statement. I called Mr. Hobson. His phone was constantly busy for at least two hours. I then called a friend on a local paper. He told me that when Mr. Hobson called his office, another reporter could not believe the blast he was hearing, so he called him (my friend) over to listen on the extension, while the other reporter asked Hobson to repeat his charges. My friend verified the charges and said I should say something, for my usual "no comment" would give the appearance of guilt. (The reporter, I believe, will testify on an informal basis.)

I then made a statement to the effect that I had served in the best of faith, was resigning, would not comment further to avoid prolonging the dispute, and that no additional comment by me would be in the best interest of CORE. (See Wall Street Journal, September 12, 1964, p. 1.)

INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS: NOT FOR RELEASE TO THE PRESS

Appendix C (cont)

(Marumsco Complaint, Continued)

Dozens of CORE members called to apologize for Mr. Hobson, including Dave Brooks, Chairman of Northern Virginia CORE. Some asked about impeachment proceedings. Many said they would call Mr. Hobson. And others who talked to Mr. Hobson reported to me that he denied outrightly that he had said I was "fired". He made the same denial to me subsequently when we prepared a joint press release.

/s/ Karl D. Gregory

April 28, 1963

NOT TO BE RELEASED TO THE PRESS: INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS

Appendix D

Statement by Naomi Eftis: Changes in Active Membership List, Washington CORE, Since March, 1964 and Changes in Standards Used for Qualifying Members For Active Status Since March, 1964.

I. Changes in Standards Used For Qualifying Members (Membership Meeting, 3/3/64)

By-law passed on qualifications for status as active member in ashington CORE to qualify a new member must have participated in three out of four consecutive, direct-action projects. All other participation (committee work, clerical, etc.) does not count. If member misses three out of four consecutive, Direct-action projects, he automatically reverts to associate states. Can re-qualify by participating in two out of four consecutive, direct-action projects.

Qualifying projects announced: Safeway, voter-registration, Park-Naylor, Hecht Company, housing testing. No project before Safeway to be counted (example: Benjamin Franklyn lines); Safeway was cut-off date.

(Executive Committee meeting, 3/10/64)

List of active members given to Mr. Scupi, CORE's lawyer, to mail copies of proposed constitution to active members.

Number of active members on list: 79.

(Constitution Meeting, 3/31/64)

List of active members read but no vote on names taken. Number of names added to original list: 33

Note: Mr. Hobson announced his candidacy at this meeting.

(membership meeting, April 14, 1964)

Announcement by Membership Committee chairman that housing testing no longer to be used to qualify people for active membership. Voter registration being counted as a single project. (Thus, anyone participating in voter registration alone and no other project could not be counted as active amember.

II. Changes in Membership List Since March, 1964

A. The following names added on March 31 were submitted by the Housing Committee as persons qualified to be active members:

1. Barvara Ensley
2. Herbert Woods
3. Paul Suggs
4. Daniel Turner
5. Thomas Glen
6. Leonard Goodman
7. Mordecai Johnson
8. Henry Mikell
9. Gerald Charles
10. Melvin Shell

(Continued)

I would like this to be a formal request to you, the Steering Committee, and finally to the Convention itself that I be given time on the floor of the Convention to state my case to the entire membership of CORE. I would appreciate it if you would let me know which day of the convention you think I might be heard.

I would further like to bring the following charges against the National Office:

1. That staff members of Natinnal CORE instigated, encouraged and worked along with a small minority of Washington CORE's membership and were instrumental in turning the Chapter over to them and in putting out the majority without ever giving the majority a chance to be heard.

2. That the members of the minority group have been instrumental in breaking up the last three general membership meetings of the Chapter.

3. That the minorith was told by the National more than two months ago that the Chapter would be turned over to them.

4. That the Steering Committee had no authority to put the Chapter in receivership because no charges were ever brought against the Chapter.

5. That the National Office has all along worked with the opposition, ignoring the duly elected officers of the Chapter, only one of which was charged.

6. That I was expelled without an investigation by the National.

I can only ask you, Farmer, which of your chapters will be next? Whom will you expel for disagreeing with you next? How can you maintain an effective organization by putting out all opposition and joining other civil rights leaders inddenouncing your own troops, such as you did in the case of Brooklyn CORE when you joined Whitney Young of the Urban League? How can you be militant when you feel it necessary to apologize to the President of the United States for doing what CORE was designed to do? (The World's Fair Project). How can you lead militant groups when you are so afraid about your budget, and when you allow people who contribute to CORE to dictate its policies?

You probably will never have to answer tthese questions to me. I am sure that you have so fixed it that you will be upheld at the Convention, but that is not the final accounting. The Negro people and their sincere allies who are worried about what is happening to CORE will soon demand an answer.

Finally, the bank notified me that you have attached the Chapter's funds. You did not have to do that. The funds belong to CORE. You are welcome to them.

JOHN J. SEXTON
1000 FEDERAL BAR BUILDING
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
PHONE 347-8500

June 30, 1964

Mr. James Farmer, National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Re: Julius Hobson

Dear Mr. Farmer:

I am writing as a Washington, D. C. resident to state from first-hand knowledge that Julius Hobson has done an excellent job in forwarding the cause of racial equality in the District of Columbia.

From March, 1963 to March, 1964 I was President of the Young Democratic Club of the District of Columbia. As such, I had a good opportunity to observe Mr. Hobson's activities. Of course, my views in this letter are my personal views.

For example, although there was a good deal of discussion in the District of Columbia for the need of an open housing ordinance, it was not until Mr. Hobson organized a march on the District Building in the Spring of 1963 that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia took a public stand in favor of such an ordinance. This public stand took place on the occasion of the march organized by Mr. Hobson, and was directly responsive to the march.

The foregoing incident is just one example of the many activities Julius Hobson has undertaken in the District of Columbia which has aided the cause of racial equality.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Sexton

John J. Sexton

bc: Washington CORE

CITY WIDE DETECTIVE AGENCY

102 Longfellow Street, N. W. - Washington, D. C.

Office; RA. 3-8492

Thomas O. Mills, Director

Security Patrol

Private Investigator

CONVENTIONS
SPORTING EVENTS
PUBLIC AFFAIRS
HOTELS - STORES
CONTRACTORS
BUILDERS
WAREHOUSES
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
EMBASSIES
INSURANCE COMPANIES
RESTAURANTS
HOTEL DETECTIVES
CIVIL & CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS
MISSING PERSONS
DIVORCE EVIDENCE

24 HOUR SERVICE

Washington,D.C.
June 30,1964

Mr.James Farmer,National Director
Mr.Floyd McKissick,National Chairman
Congress Of Racial Equality.
% Hotel Muehlebach.
Kansas City,Missouri 64105.

Dear Sirs And Delegates To The Convention:

Enclose is a part of the petitions which was circle around the city of Washington,D,C, protesting the expulsion of Julius W.Hobson as chairman of the Washington Chapter Of Congress Of Racial Equality. As citizens of the D.C. ,we protest this type of act, and during your convention you will be receiving more petitions.

We feel this is a disgrace and a slap to the civil rights movements.We are the peoples who will be lead for our fight here in the cause of freedom and if you choose to make a great mistake as you have done,we are going to do every things in ours power to keep Julius head of the civil rights fight here in Washington,D.C. We are hoping that you will do the best thing for the name of Core. We here have to live with it and not the peoples in New York or others part of the country. This only a part of the petitions and you can rest assure of getting a lots more before the convention start and before it end.

Your in the Fight For Freedom

The Undersigned.

1404 Buchanan Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
June 28, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

That a man so dedicated, as Julius Hobson is, to the cause of freedom should be expelled from a civil rights organization at the request of a minority of that organization's members is a disgrace. Whether you know it or not, you are distroying CORE, probably because you've become discouraged and afraid. What we need now is a leader who will not bargain with the power structure. Even though national CORE is destroying its most active branches, we can't afford time to fight back. We have more pressing things to do—— like working for civil rights.

Sincerely,

Robert P. Young

Robert P. Young

CITY WIDE DETECTIVE AGENCY

102 Longfellow Street, N. W. - Washington, D. C.
Office; RA. 3-8492

Thomas O. Mills, Director

Security Patrol
Private Investigator

CONVENTIONS
SPORTING EVENTS
PUBLIC AFFAIRS
HOTELS - STORES
CONTRACTORS
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WAREHOUSES
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
EMBASSIES
INSURANCE COMPANIES
RESTAURANTS
HOTEL DETECTIVES
CIVIL & CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS
MISSING PERSONS
DIVORCE EVIDENCE

24 HOUR SERVICE

June 25, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

WE, of the City Wide Detective Agency, protest the expulsion of Julius W. Hobson as Chairman of Washington D.C. Congress of Racial Equality. We are pledging our support so that he may continue his work with CORE.

We feel and know that he has done an excellent job in the fight for civil rights in Washington D.C. and throughout the country.

We are getting support for him through churches, clubs, and civil groups, as they too feel that this expulsion is an injustice.

Sincerely,

Harvey W. Carpenter
Sylvester Coleman
James Bairs
George Tenney
Harry Hill
M. Cecil Mills, Jr.

Thomas O. Mills

TOM/ss

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

24 June 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel
Washington 17, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I regret that it is my duty to formally inform you of your expulsion and of the trusteeship of Washington, D.C. CORE chapter. This information was conveyed to you by telephone on Saturday, June 20, 1964. Enclosed are copies of the minutes of the June 19 Steering Committee Meeting at which the above actions took place. You will note that these minutes reflect the terms of the trusteeship.

I have been authorized by National Director James Farmer, the trustee, to inform you of the appointment of Mr. Louis Smith to act in Mr. Farmer's capacity as trustee until further notice. I am sure that we will have the full cooperation of the members and officers of Washington CORE.

You should also be advised that you are guaranteed the right to appeal your expulsion to the National Convention meeting in Kansas City, Missouri, July 2-5. We have scheduled time for your appeal, and it will in all likelihood be heard at 9 A.M., Saturday, July 4.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM:LP
Enc.

P.S. Also enclosed is a copy of the letter from McKissick and Farmer sent to the CORE chapters.

cc: Mr. Louis Smith
Mr. Rimsky Atkinson
Mr. Richard Scupe
Miss Ruby M. Thorton
Mr. Elbert Haskins

CONFIRMATION COPY for mailing to sender

PC JUN 29 1146A EDT

COLLECT

NATIONAL CORE

ATTN JAMES FARMER NATIONAL DIRECTOR AND FLOYD MCKISSICK
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN 38 PARK ROAD NYK

WE THE ELECTED EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND MAJORITY MEMBERS OF WASHINGTON DC CORE HEREBY CHALLENGE THE LEGALITY AND THE WHOLE CONCEPT OF PUTTING WASHINGTON CORE INTO RECEIVERSHIP WHEN NO CHARGES WERE BROUGHT AGAINST THE CHAPTER WE PROTEST SEATING OF DELEGATE OF SO CALLED ELECTIVE DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION. THE TOTAL MEMBERSHIP WAS NOT NOTIFIED OF MEETING HELD ON SUNDAY JUNE 28. WE CHALLENGE ALSO THE PROCESS USED IN EXPELLING THE DULY ELECTED CHAIRMAN. THE NATIONAL OFFICE DID NOT FOLLOW THE CONSTITUTION IN PUTTING CHAPTER INTO RECEIVERSHIP. THE CHAIRMAN

SHEET TWO

LEARNED OF HIS EXPULSION FROM THE NEWSPAPERS AND RECEIVED A LETTER ON SATURDAY JUNE 27TH. THE NEWSPAPERS INFORMED THE CHAIRMAN OF HIS EXPULSION ON JUNE 20TH, 1964. MINORITY OF WASHINGTON CORE MEMBERS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LOU SMITH HAS BEEN HOLDING MEETINGS AND CARRYING OUT PROJECTS WITHOUT INFORMING THE GENERAL MEMBERSHIP. WE REQUEST TIME ON CONVENTION FLOOR AT THE TIME OF SEATING DELEGATES. THE NATIONAL OFFICE DID NOT CHALLENGE THE ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP LIST BEFORE THE ELECTION NOR CAN THEY DO IT AFTER THE ELECTION

THE DULY ELECTED EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND
MAJORITY MEMBERS OF WASHINGTON DC CORE

MAIL CY TO RICHARD BROWN
803 FLORIDA AVE NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

24 June 1964

Dear CORE Member:

Mr. Julius Hobson, chairman of Washington, D.C. CORE and a member of the National Action Council, was expelled from CORE by unanimous action of the June 19 Steering Committee. The Washington chapter was also placed under trusteeship for a period of 90 days.

Charges against Mr. Hobson were first brought by dissident members of Washington CORE to the May meeting of the National Action Council in Philadelphia. The NAC reported the matter to the Steering Committee in order that a full hearing might be held. On May 8, 1964 the group bringing charges, called the "Ad Hoc Subcommittee for an Effective Washington CORE Chapter," formally requested in a letter to the National Director that Mr. Hobson be expelled from CORE and that the chapter be placed under trusteeship. On May 22 the Steering Committee held a hearing to consider Mr. Hobson's expulsion. As indicated in the minutes enclosed, they took no action at that time but issued a number of directives to Mr. Hobson and the Washington, D. . chapter.

Mr. Louis Smith was assigned on May 22 to work with Washington CORE. His investigation indicated that the directives of the NAC had not been followed and Mr. Hobson indicated that he was unable to control the membership, that the chapter was so split as not to be able to function effectively and by unanimous vote, trusteeship was ordered.

Mr. Hobson has the right to appeal the expulsion to the floor of the Convention and has been so informed. This is the first time that an active member has ever been expelled by National CORE. The Steering Committee, after hearing both sides, concluded that it had no other alternative.

Floyd McKissick
James Farmer

STEERING COMMITTEE:
6-19-64

WASHINGTON, D. C. CORE

Report from Lou Smith:
June 17, 1964

It is with regret that I must inform the Steering Committee that I have failed as appointed advisor to Washington CORE for the following reasons:

1. There has not been a general membership meeting of Washington,D.C. CORE since the May 22 Steering Committee Meeting, and I have been unable to meet with the entire membership at one time.
2. The lack of cooperation from Julius Hobson and his faction of Washington, D. C. CORE.
3. The unwillingness of Mr. Hobson to obey the instructions of the Steering Committee (the 7 points of May 22).
4. The hostility of the "executive committee" Washington, D.C. CORE toward me, the Steering Committee and the National CORE office.

As of June 16, 1964, according to Mr. Scupi and a check of the records at the Record Hall of Deeds of Washington, D.C., the papers of incorporation have not been withdrawn. New projects have been initiated without the approval of the general membership. Committee chairmen have been appointed without ratification of the general membership.

I have also been instructed by Mr. Julius Hobson to inform you, with the support of the "executive committee", that he will not obey the directives of the Steering Committee; and if we wanted to expel him he further instructed me to inform you that he would then join ACT. I have given the matter much thought and I am forced to recommend the following: That Julius Hobson's explusion be brought up to the June 19 Steering Committee and that Washington, D.C. CORE chapter be placed in immediated trusteeship.

Mr. Hobson gave the following report:

The incorporation has been turned over to a new attorney, who was instructed to drop same. He charged that:

> Unauthorized news releases have been given out in his name;
> That disorderly conduct has made it impossible for him to hold a general membership meeting and advised that he has not called a general membership meeting between May 22 and June 19th.
> He also reported that the chapter does not accept directives of the NAC.

Motion by Lou Smith, second Bob Curvin: Julius Hobson be expelled from membership in CORE for the following reasons:

1. He administered the Washington,D.C. chapter in an undemocratic and irresponsible manner.
2. Violated by-laws of the organization in regard to internal disagreements and news media.
3. Violated CORE rules and procedure in action projects.
4. Misuse of his role as regional representative.
5. Violated CORE's Constitution and permitted irregularities in the membership list.

The Steering Committee finds the five charges to be substatiated. In addition, Mr. Hobson has refused to obey directives 1,2,5 and 7 of the May 22 directive, and there is substantial evidence that directives 3 and 4 were violated, although the Steering Committee cannot make a definitive judgement on these 2.

1. In regard to the conduct of all meetings, full parliamentary procedure is to be followed and respect for all members' rights is to be guaranteed.
2. In regard to all action projects, none shall be initiated or terminated except by vote at a general membership meeting.
3. In regard to news media, the NAC resolution regarding chapter problems is to be strictly adhered to--all statements to news media are to be accurate and in accordance with CORE RULES FOR ACTION.
4. In regard to the office of Regional Representative, no public statements are to be made or actions taken in this capacity except for participation in and voting at Steering Committee, NAC and Convention meetings.
5. The papers of incorporation are to be immediately withdrawn and no further action is to taken in this regard.

6. There are to be no suspensions or explusions from active memebership in Washington, D.C. CORE for 90 days, except with approval of the Steering Committee.
7. Appointment and removal of Committee Chairman shall be ratified by the membership at a regualr meeting.

The Committee finds no indication of intent to follow the sum and substance of its directive. Unanimously adopted.

It was moved by Lou Smith, second by Gartner, following a request from a substantial number of Washington, D.C. CORE members, that: Washington CORE be placed under trusteeship for a period of up to ninety days, under the following terms:

The trustee shall be the National Director and he may appoint any dupty or deputies to act in his place and stead. The trustee shall:

(a) have and assume all the powers of all the officers of said chapter as set forth in the chapter constitution, or any by-laws, or any other empowering document of said chapter; and in order to carry out said duty, he shall keep all necessary records and accounts and appoint such necessary assistants as to assist him to carry out these functions; and expend necessary funds for such purpose;
(b) be empowered to request the Steering Committee to terminate the terms of any officers of the chapter and to conduct elections in the chapter, under such terms and conditions as may be determined with due regard to the preservation of all rights of the members of said chapter;
(c) demand that all membership lists, records, books of accounts, bank books and cash and other assets of said chapter be turned over to the National Director and that the present holders of them shall sign or execute any and all documents and assignments necessary for the National Director to carry out his duties hereunder;
(d) use full power to preserve the assets of said chapter, pay all its debt now or in the future and to collect sums due and owing from all sources either from members or otherwise, to receive all gifts or donations, whether in money or property, and to deposit or place same in bank of his own choosing, and in his name as Trustee; that he shall dispense all necessary sums in his capacity as Trustee.
(e) advise with and make recommendations to the Steering Committee as to any problem existing and the extent to which he has received or failed to receive all necessary cooperation to carry out his duties hereunder.

Unanimously adopted.

STEERING COMMITTEE
June 19, 1964

Present: Floyd McKissick, James Farmer, Shirley Lacey, Louis Smith, James Peck, Mark Dodson, Bob Curvin, Julius Hobson, Alan Gartner

Staff: Richard Haley, Norman Hill, Val Coleman, Clora Coleman, Gordon Carey, Marvin Rich, Alan Hoffman, Arthur Williams, Marcia McKenna, Joyce Ware

National Convention - July 2 - July 5, Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Missouri. Forty-eight chapters have indicated already they will be represented. Working papers for the Staff - NAC meeting, June 30 - July 2 are being prepared and will be sent out in time to be studied beforehand.

Financial - Fiscal year June 1, 1963 - May 31, 1964:
Income - $879,683.32
Disbursements - $890,808.23
Expenses above income - $9,726.68. The organization will have to borrow money to survive the summer. Motion by Mark Dodson, second by Shirley Lacey: The organization be authorized to borrow up to $100,000.00. Unanimously adopted. Motion by Dodson: second by Lacey: The organization be authorized to borrow from private sources, interest free, loans up to $100,000.00, and that the officers and the National Director be empowered to execute the security instruments necessary to effecuate such a loan. Unanimously adopted.

The Steering Committee asked that the National office take a closer look at expenditures to see if cut-backs can be made without curtailing program. The committee also urges chapters to make a greater effort to contribute the assessed ten percent to the National office.

Department of Organization

Richard Haley asked that Mississippi not be too harshly judged on the basis of the recently disappointing turn out of voters for the primary election. He also expressed hope that CORE efforts will induce the Federal Government to provide protection for workers in the Mississippi summer program. CORE Vice-Chairman, Rudy Lombard attended orientation session for this project in Oxford, Ohio and will be working in Mississippi this summer. It is probable that Field Secretary Jerome Smith will also work there. Mr. Haley advised that training for the Louisiana Voter Registration Summer program is underway, and pointed out that the dangers in parts of Louisiana are as great as in Mississippi. Ronnie Moore is directing this project.

Floyd McKissick suggested that CORE's General Counsel contact Jack Greenberg of the Legal Defense Fund for legal aid in connection with demonstrations at the Republican Convention. Following discussion of possible expenses connected with said demonstrations, Bub Curvin moved that the West Coast Field Secretary and Vice-Chairman be informed that

National CORE's participation in Republican Convention demonstrations will be limited to the presence of staff personnel and other assistance which will not entail heavy financial responsibilities. But, because of the extreme importance and value of this demonstration, we suggest that all local CORE chapters be immediately contacted for assistance. Second by Mark Dodson. Unanimously adopted. The Program Department was instructed to transmit these instructions to all personnel involved.

The Chicago Summer project is underway with three centers set up on the South, North and West Sides. Some difficulties are experienced due to lack of sufficient funds, but children's programs, including tutoring, crafts, sports, etc. are functioning, as are a referral service for unemployed workers and a planned parenthood clinic. One building has been put on rent strike. Gene Tournour heads this project, working with field secretaries Ron Corwin, Winston Lockett and Velma Hill. In response to a query from Shirley Lacey regarding the feasibility of the project in light of the current financial situation, it was explained that rebuilding of the local chapters through establishment of community roots is of utmost importance. The National Director recently visited here and spoke optimistically of the project.

Voter Education:

17,326 persons were registered by CORE personnel during 1963 and 12,662 so far in 1964 in the states of South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida. Weldon Rougeau, who did such an excellent job in Miami, recently left the staff to return to school. Patricia Due will head the summer program in Florida, underwritten by the Scholarship and Education Defense Fund.

Motion by Dodson, second by Lacey, that Queens CORE be affiliated on recommendation of Jim McCain. Motion adopted with one abstention.

Field Secretary, Marvin Robinson recently resigned. Mary Hamilton has returned to her home in Denver but will continue to work for the organization on an expense basis. Jon Schaefer has also left the staff. A group in Rutgers-Douglas, New Jersey was denied affiliation because of conflicts with the Middlesex Chapter, and confusion surrounding its Community Action Project. It was reported that the group was using the name CORE to raise funds for the project. Motion by Farmer, second by Dodson: The Rutgers-Douglas group many not use the CORE name pending further investigation. Further action will be taken when and if the group applies and is affiliated. The Department of Organization was instructed to so advise the group.

Motion by Gartner, second Curvin

The Steering Committee approve the recommendation of the National Director to hire Louis Smith as a field secretary. Unanimously adopted.

Brooklyn CORE: (Report to National Director from Bob Gore)

Since being assigned to work with Brooklyn CORE by the National Action Council, I have been to several meetings - membership and executive committee - and have had a number of talks with individual members. Their meetings have been conducted, on the whole, in a democratic manner. There is an apparent effort on the part of the leadership and the member-

ship to follow the letter of the National Action Council's wishes in regard to their probation. Currently, they are engaged in two major projects; a rent strike comprising some 170 buildings, and a project for employment on the managerial level at the Dime Savings Bank. At the last meeting of Brooklyn CORE, there were several resignations; from Isiah Brunson, Ollie Leeds and others. It was decided to have a "reorganization" meeting next Monday with the remaining members of the chapter. Pending this meeting on Monday, it will be easier to make a decision about Brooklyn CORE and see where it is heading. Training programs have been suggested from New York, Brooklyn and Bronx CORE Chapters.

Civil Rights Bill:

Implementation was referred to the NAC meeting in Kansas City prior to the Convention. Staff is to bring proposals.

A letter requesting that National CORE take some action against discrimination in the Morman Church was received by the Steering Committee.

The National Chairman called attention to the urgent need of the West Coast for more field staff, and its need for a closer relationship with the National Office. He called particular attention to the Bakersfield-Stockton-San Diego areas where much needed action could be carried on by task force workers. Motion by Curvin, second Lacey: The National Director check the possibility of sending two or three task force people into this area, after the Convention to lay groupwork for a regional project which could be implemented in the fall.

A request for additional national support of the Long Island-Suffolk County CORE chapters migrant workers project was received by the Steering Committee.

CORE

38 PARK ROW • NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK

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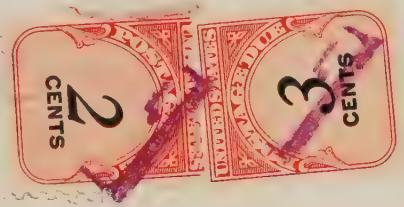
Mr. Rimsky Atkinson
422 5th Street, SE
Washington, D.C.



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I would like this to be a formal request to you, the Steering Committee, and finally to the Convention itself that I be given time on the floor of the Convention to state my case to the entire membership of CORE. I would appreciate it if you would let me know which day of the convention you think I might be heard.

I would further like to bring the following charges against the National Office:

1. That staff members of Natinnal CORE instigated, encouraged and worked along with a small minority of Washington CORE's membership and were instrumental in turning the Chapter over to them and in putting out the majority without ever giving the majority a chance to be heard.

2. That the members of the minority group have been instrumental in breaking up the last three general membership meetings of the Chapter.

3. That the minorith was told by the National more than two months ago that the Chapter would be turned over to them.

4. That the Steering Committee had no authority to put the Chapter in receivership because no charges were ever brought against the Chapter.

5. That the National Office has all along worked with the opposition, ignoring the duly elected officers of the Chapter, only one of which was charged.

6. That I was expelled without an investigation by the National.

I can only ask you, Fqrmer, which of your chapters will be next? Whom will you expel for disagreeing with you next? How can you maintain an effective organization by putting out all opposition and joining other civil rights leaders inddenouncing your own troops, such as you did in the case of Brooklyn CORE when you joined Whitney Young of the Urban League? How can you be militant when you feel it necessary to apologize to the President of the United States for doing what CORE was designed to do? (The World's Fair Project). How can you lead militant groups when you are so afraid about your budget, and when you allow people who contribute to CORE to dictate its policies?

You probably will never have to answer tthese questions to me. I am sure that you have so fixed it that you will be upheld at the Convention, but that is not the final accounting. The Negro people and their sincere allies who are worried about what is happening to CORE will soon demand an answer.

Finally, the bank notified me that you have attached the Chapter's funds. You did not have to do that. The funds belong to CORE. You are welcome to them.

I hope you can keep going because we need all of the organizations that we can get. Leaders soon pass, but the problem goes on.

With great sympathy,

Julius W. Hobson

Julius W. Hobson

To: All CORE chapters

4328 Brandywine Street, N.W.
Washington 16, D.C.
June 22, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer;

I joined Washington CORE recently because I was so impressed by what I have seen and heard of Julius Hobson and of CORE's acheivements in Washington under Mr. Hobson's leadership. If Mr. Hobson is to be expelled from CORE, if National CORE will not let Washington CORE's democratically elected officers remain in office, I, too, would like to leave CORE. This has been a disillusioning experience.

Sincerely,
Barbara L. Myers
Barbara L. Myers

STEERING COMMITTEE:
6-19-64

WASHINGTON, D. C. CORE

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June 17, 1964

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Preliminary Report on Washington, D.C. CORE

To: The June 19 Steering Committee Meeting

From: Louis Smith

As I stated at the Steering Committee Meeting of May 22, 1964, I was willing to tackle the problem of Washington, D.C. CORE since I have had some recent experience of a similar nature in my own chapter. It is with regret that I must inform the Steering Committee that I have failed in this effort for the following reasons:

1) There has not been a general membership meeting of Washington, D.C. CORE since the May 22 Steering Committee Meeting, and I have been unable to meet with the entire membership at one time.

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4) The hostility of the "executive committee" Washington, D.C. CORE toward me, the Steering Committee and the National CORE office.

As of June 16, 1964, according to Mr. Scupi and a check of the records at the Record Hall of Deeds of Washington, D.C., the papers of incorporation have not been withdrawn. New projects have been initiated without the approval of the general membership, i.e., picketing of Governor Wallace and direct action against a hospital in Washington, D.C. Committee chairmen have been appointed without ratification of the general membership.

I have also been instructed by Mr. Julius Hobson to inform you, with the support of the hand picked "executive committee", that he will not obey the directives of the Steering Committee; and if we wanted to expel him he further instructed me to inform you that he would then join ACT. I have given the matter much thought and I am forced to recommend the following: That Julius Hobson's expulsion be brought up to the June 19 Steering Committee and that Washington, D.C. CORE chapter be placed in immediate trusteeship. Such trusteeship should continue until the membership list is straightened out and until such time as the membership of Washington, D.C. CORE has been thoroughly trained in CORE philosophy and procedure, and until their constitution shall be satisfactorily rewritten, and the chapter gives evidence of being able to function in an effective and democratic manner.

More details will be provided at the Meeting.

CC: Julius Hobson, Officers of Washington, D.C. CORE,
National Action Council Members,
Karl Gregory and Anna Holden

17 June 1964

Washington,D.C.
June 3,1964

Mr.Lou Smith
6228 Greene Street
Philadelphia 44,Pennsylvania

Dear Mr.Smith:

The next regular meeting of Washington CORE will be held on Tuesday June 16,1964 at the ODD FELLOWS HALL located at 9th and V.Streets N.W. Washington,D.C. The time is 8:00 pm. The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at the CORE office located at 1834 9th.Street N.W. Washington,D.C. The time is 8:00 pm. We would like to invite you especially to this Executive Committee meeting.I have the permission of the Committee to invite certain Washington CORE members to also be present at this meeting.This is in our constitution if you care to look.

Frankly Mr.Smith we are very much disturbed by the reports reaching us about your dealings with some of Washington COREs members.We would therefore like to ask you the following questions:

1.By what authority did you ok an action by a fraction of the Chapters members when you were appointed as an advisor to the entire chapter ?

2.Did you know that the project that you directed these people to carry out was never voted upon by the body of Washington CORE ?

3.We would like to know why you have seen fit to come to Washington and hold meetings with a fraction of Washington COREs membership when you were to come only to a called regular meeting of the entire Chapter ?

4.We would like to know what has prompted the correspondance between you and a fraction of our members when you have not corresponded with any of the Chapters duly elected officers ?

5.We would like to remind you that you are appointed as an advisor to the entire Chapter and we do not take this to mean that you have any authority here except to advise.You do not have the authority to reject or ok anything in connection with Washington CORE.

6.We would like to advise you that we have agreed to follow the NACs directive and that you are not doing CORE any good by playing footsie with the minority or the majority.

7.We expect you to play the part of an impartial observer who may advise the Chapter,but who may impose nothing.This Chapter is not in receivership, I am the Duly elected chairman,working with the will of the unquestionable majority.Only [redacted] the Executive Committee, and the body of Washington CORE can institute projects or call them off.(see our constitution).

Julius W. Hobson

Julius W.Hobson,Chairman
Washington CORE

MEMORANDUM

TO: CORE CHAPTERS

FROM: JAMES FARMER and FLOYD MCKISSICK

RE: NATIONAL CONSTITUTION DATE: JUNE 12, 1964

Enclosed are some proposals for constitutional changes which we are asking the convention to consider. Certain portions of this report, particularly Articles IV and IX, were prepared by a committee of Robert Curvin, Louis Smith, Ed Lewinson, Carl Rachlin and Gordon Carey, at the direction of the last convention.

It is our hope that at this coming convention we can tighten up our internal structure so that we may better cope with the challenges facing CORE. The purpose of our recommendations are to seek ways in which CORE may be a more viable democratic organization. While we have grown tenfold during the last five (5) years, much of our constitution was adopted when CORE was a tiny organization. We feel that certain changes must be made now, if we are to continue as a hard hitting democratic national organization adequately representing the wishes of the affiliated chapters. We feel that the rights and opinions of the smaller chapters must be guaranteed; that those areas of country away from our metropolitan centers must retain an important voice in the convention; and at the same time we must recognize the need for multiple chapters in larger cities and must take into consideration the voting rights of those metropolitan centers at the convention.

Some key portions of our recommendations are:

1. Institution of trusteeship procedures.

2. Reduction of chapter votes from 5 to 3 across the board.

3. A reduction of college campus affiliate votes to one (1) per chapter.

4. A limitation of potential votes of the combined CORE chapters within any city.

5. Formation of Regional Action Councils.

The Convention, the National Action Council and various other committees have grappled with the problem of metropolitan areas and with the possibility of domination of the national organization by these areas for some time. We feel that some sort of limitation of votes within the metropolitan areas must be achieved. Even with no conscious effort to influence the Convention on behalf of any particular area, it is obvious that the viewpoint of non-Southern chapters is going to be different in some respects from those chapters in the South. Likewise, the viewpoint of chapters in metropolitan areas is going to be decidedly different from the viewpoint of rural or semi-urban chapters.

Our recommendation to reduce the representation of college campus units to one vote is made for a variety of reasons. First, this will encourage formation of community chapters in cities where college students are organizing but where no other chapter exists.

Secondly, it is our belief that unless the representation of college chapters at the Convention is reduced, these college units will then have to be included in the constitutional limitation of potential votes within a city. Realistically, this would greatly inhibit the formation of college chapters in most cities which are already organized. We feel that there should be absolutely no limitation on college chapters that might be organized within a city, or within the nation.

Thirdly, we feel that it must be recognized that college units are neither as organizationally stable nor as programatically effective as community chapters. Many college chapter members also belong to community chapters and often times college chapter projects are carried on in conjunction with community chapters. It should be clearly understood throughout this discussion that where no community chapter exists, then college students may form a community chapter which would carry the full three votes, even though all its members happen to be college students.

While CORE has in the past given limited recognition of the need for multiple chapters within a city, it is our feeling that we should structurally adjust to such multiple chapter situations. While it is recognized that many cities will require more than one community chapter, it is also recognized that multiple chapters create unique problems. Therefore, we have made the recommendation that affiliation of subsequent chapters within a city be made more difficult than affiliation of the initial chapter.

Washington,D.C.
June 22,1964

Memorandum

To: Mr.James Farmer,Director
Congress of Racial Equality
New York 38, New York

From: Julius W.Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace N.E.
Washington,D.C.

It was indeed a surprise to see first in the newspapers that I had been expelled from Core, or to be more correct, to be called by the Washington papers and asked about the affair. I was later, of course, by Gordon Carey, and informed about the expected decision of the Steering Committee. I was surprised that this was released to the press in the light of the charge against me for airing Core's business in the press.

I think that the Steering Committee had a right to expel me if it thought that the charges against me were substantial, even though it made no investigation of the charges and took the word of a small minority of the Chapter's members. The Committee had no right, however, to put the Chapter in receivership. There were no charges against the Chapter. The Committee showed its real purposes by taking over the Chapter and virtually handing it to the minority. The Committee Must have felt that its group down here could not have won an election,so how to get them in except to put the Chapter in receivership and hand it over to them.

The Chapter is supposed to be in receivership, yet your people are conducting projects without any contact with its duly elected officers who have not been charged with anything. I must say Farmer that you have effectively destroyed a very good group. The racists are very happy. The majority of the Chapter's members are shocked in disbelief. They have refused to go into any receivership. So now, as you planned it, you can charter or turn the chapter over to your selected group.

I really sympathize with you and the many problems you have. I am sorry to see you destroy your own organization in trembling fear. There is no room in this movement for a conservative activist even if it is profitable. For the last ten Steering Committee meeting we have been putting people out of Core or putting chapters in receivership. Your troops are leaving in droves, and you still fail to realize that you cannot hold an organization together by purging your " political opponents".

The movement needs a Core, not another NAACP or Urban League,and I hope that the watch-word of Core will become,as it once was,human dignity", and not " acceptability " and " respectability".

Washington,D.C.
June 3,1964

Mr.Lou Smith
6228 Greene Street
Philadelphia 44,Pennsylvania

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Frankly Mr.Smith we are very much disturbed by the reports reaching us about your dealings with some of Washington COREs members.We would therefore like to ask you the following questions:

1.By what authority did you ok an action by a fraction of the Chapters members when you were appointed as an advisor to the entire chapter ?

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7.We expect you to play the part of an impartial observer who may advise the Chapter,but who may impose nothing.This Chapter is not in receivership, I am the Duly elected chairman,working with the will of the unquestionable majority.Only [redacted] the Executive Committee, and the body of Washington CORE can institute projects or call them off.(see our constitution).

Julius W Hobson

Julius W.Hobson,Chairman
Washington CORE

I hope you can keep going because we need all of the organizations that we can get. Leaders soon pass, but the problem goes on.

With great sympathy,

Julius W. Hobson

Julius W. Hobson

To: All CORE chapters

Appendix D

Statement of Naomi Eftis; Active Membership (Continued)

Carolyn Bennet

One of original members of ashington CORE and old friend of Mr. Hobson. Preceinct captain in voter registration. Did not participate in demonstrations for many months before voter registration. On Housing Committee lines April 18 & 26. (These lines count as one project as announced by Mr. Hobson at April 14 meeting.) Though she now qualifies for reinstatement as active member (see by-law, page 1), she participated as active voting member on March 31 meeting. By definition of status of voter registration project at April 14 meeting, she participated illegally at meeting on March 31.

Francis Harris

Records show she has been on no demonstrations since the Benjamin Franklyn lines last fall (1963). This project, by membership committee's definition, does not qualify one for active status (see cut-off date, page 10. Active supporter of Mr. Hobson at meetings.

Vincent Jackson

Participated as precinct captain in voter registration. Records show was on no demonstrations before voter registration this year. On Housing Demonstration April 18. On original list of 79; participated as activr voting member at meetings. Status same as Carolyn Bennet.

Carolyn Stewart

Was once active; has not been active in Chapter since last fall by her own statement. (See statement on telephone conversation with Sheila Machlis)

James and martha Eskeridge

Both claim having been members of Washington CORE for a long time but admit they have not been very active in demonstrations. Mrs. Eskeridge said that she had participated in voter registration. There is no evidence of either having been on a picket line for the last six months. (On April 4, 1964, I called Mr. and Mrs. Eskeridge, to invite them to a CORE party. Mrs. Eskeridge and I talked for some length about the coming election in Washington CORE. Mrs. Eskeridge expressed her opinion about the political situation, and qualified her remarks by saying that she and her husband had been members of this Chapter for along time, even though they had not been very active this year.)

Roger Wheaton

On associate membership list until recently; records show he has not participated in recent projects; says he is a new member put on the active membership list by a member of the membership committee, apparently with the expectation that he would vote for Mr. Hobson if his status were changed from associate to active. (see statement, Robin Standish)

(Continued)

INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS: NOT FOR RELEASE TO THE PRESS

Appendix D

P 4

Statement by Naomi Eftis; Active Membership List (Continued)

II. E. Research to date on People in Section C, List 2;

There is no evidence to show that any of the people on this list were present at any demonstrations prior to April 14 housing demonstrations. These people were on the active list from March 31. We cannot find evidence as to when they joined Washington CORE (exception, Wayne Simpson). Gloria Brown and Joyce Makel have been very active at meetings, voting with Mr. Hobson.

F. The following people are qualified to be on the active membership list, but are not on it:

1. Robin and Jim Standish
2. Lee Charles
3. Arthur Rosen

Robin and Jim Standish

Participated in housing testing program. This was approved project in original by-law (see page 1). Both have been members of CORE for two years. Have participated in housing demonstrations in April. Jim Standish was told by Membership chairman that he would be put on active membership list on March 18. (See testimony, Standish and Haskins). Mr. & Mrs. Standish are active supporters of the opposition to Mr. Hobson.

Lee Charles

Participated with her husband, Gerald, in all Housing Committee projects. They both joined around February, 1964, and participated in activities together. Gerald is on the active membership list; Lee is not.

Arthur S. Rosen

Member of Washington CORE since August, 1963; on Housing and Employments Committees; participated in three our of five of last action projects; chairman of Membership Committee and Recording Secretary admittted an "error" made in dropping his name; this "error' has not been corrected to date.

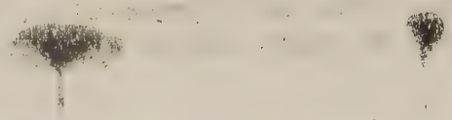
G. The following person was on the original list of active members given to Mr. Scupi on March 10. By her own statements, she is not qualified to be on the list: Francine Taft.

Francine Taft

Joined CORE with the original intention of participating only in committee work and doing telephoning. This was her purpose as expressed to Norma Shelton, co-chairman of housing Committee. She has not been on any demonstrations this year.

/s/ Naomi Eftis
Chairman, Information and Communications Committee

Function: Inform people of demonstration via telephone; Check attendance at meetings for new people to be put on telephone system; keep records of attendance at picket lines to know who came to demonstrations and should be contacted for future demonstrations; picket-lists kept by this committee have been used by the Membership Committee to qualify people for active status.



INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS: NOT FOR RELEASE TO THE PRESS

Appendix E

Statement by Marilyn B. Outlaw: ACT Meeting of April 18, 1964
Odd Fellows Hall, Washington, D.C.

At the meeting of ACT held at the Odd Fellows Hall in Washington, D.C., on 18 April 1964, I was present to hear Julius Hobson state that he was proud to say that he had been the only member of the National Action Committee to vote against the expulsion of Brooklyn CORE.

This statement is contradictory to one which he made at the meeting of the Chapter on 14 April in the presence of Mr. James McCain. At that time he told the body that he had not voted at all; that he had left the NAC meeting before the vote was held.

Mr. Hobson further said at the ACT meeting that he was happy to report that his supporters had voted down a motion made by a member of the opposing faction to support National CORE.

Such a statement which implies his own lack of respect for the National Office should certainly not have been made on the floor of a meeting of another organization.

It should also be noted that while the Washington Chapter of CORE had not voted to support ACT or, in fact, had ever heard ACT mentioned at a Chapter meeting, posters reading "Washington CORE welcomes you" were prominently displayed at Odd Fellows Hall. The CORE office was used as a headquarters and the Chairman of ACT formally thanked Washington CORE for its hospitality.

Signed: Marilyn B. B. Outlaw 4/21/64

Witnessed: E. Chapman 4/21/64

INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS; NOT TO BE RELEASED TO THE PRESS

DEBATE ON THE SCHOOL BOYCOTT. DIMENSION FOUR. WRC TV
SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1964

Appendix F

Excerpts

Participants: Julius Hobson (announced as the Regional Director of CORE)
Rev. Walter Fauntroy (Washington Bureau Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference)

QUESTIONER: Mr. Hobson, what are the differences between CORE and the other civil rights groups that have been opposing you...

Hobson: I couldn't give you any differences between the other organizations and CORE. CORE seems to act and the other organizations react. They have a history of whenever CORE makes a proposal, they quickly band together to react to it. I have not discussed this with them. They have not approached me. All I know is that from CORE's point of view, there are problems in the schools which can be solved by the school board. I also know that there are a number of groups in the District of Columbia which for the last 15 years... have been making excellent studies of the conditions in the...schools... All of the problems we have raised about the schools have been raised many times by many groups, but nothing has ben done... As far as any basic difference is concerned, CORE has never publically attacked any program by any civil rights group.. We act and they react. They will have to explain their position of reacting on the basis of our acting.

Fauntroy: Our position with regard to the boycott is that we feel the boycott is not justified at this time. We are not against boycotts as a creative means of protest. But we realize that a boycott is an ultimate tool or weapon to be used when progress on a given issue has terminated or when communications have broken down. Communication has not broken down. This is not the case... and the basic steps have not been taken. We wrestle with these problems when we consult with responsible authorities and make specific recommendations and then if we find that we are unable to resolve as we think they ought to be resolved, then we resort to demonstrating. A demonstration in this case only highlights the problem. But, what we consider action is the solution of the problem. And our concern with respect to the boycott is that at this time a boycott will not favorably affect the solutions to the problems. It will not do that for two reasons. One, the contact which is necessary in the traditional patterns of nonviolent direct action have not been made. Secondly, the community has to be prepared for those demonstrations. And... negotiations on legitimate complaints and grievances did not result in solutions so that action, in our judgement, is that which brings about a change. Demonstrations only highlight the need for the change...

...We feel that action on all of these problems has to be sustained. Many of us have become quite impatient with the pattern of highlighting issues and problems which tend to be on the threshold of public awareness, making from them their publicity and public image value and then dropping them and moving on to other issues. Now, this we do not wish to happen. In this case the problems are too serious and we are too near reasonable solutions to be involved in action which may result, because of lack of preparation, in an adverse effect on the problem.

Hobson: Well, in terms of preparation, Mr. Fauntroy, I don't know what you mean. CORE has been meeting for the last two or three months. We have been holding hearings and getting testimony from teachers who have come forward to discuss the school situation. We have even talked to some of the janitors in the...schools. We are preparing a paper. We have made surveys. We have actually organized about 18 schools, junior high schools and senior high schools to join in this. In terms of preparation, we have also prepared to distribute handbills. We have some national figures who are coming in next week to work with us on this boycott. We think that we can win this situation. Let me ask you one other question. Would you have gone to see Dr. Hansen Superintendent of Public Schools if CORE had not proposed a boycott...

Fauntroy: When I am asked two questions, I would like to answer them in order. You said you have prepared.

Hobson: We are preparing.

Fauntroy: The demonstration, the boycott, will not be conducted by studies, or by teachers, or by janitors. The boycott will be conducted by the total community. Now, I think that the overwhelming reaction for the civil rights groups, from the NAACP, the Urban League, from the ministers, and from the civic associations is indicative that the people who will conduct the work have not been consulted.

Now on the question of whether or not this would have developed, I am prepared to say: Yes, it would have developed. And it will continue. Again, I return to the fact that we are increasingly concerned in this community... with the fly by night effort, pattern which has characterised the attack on these problems.

We have already explained what we mean by direct action. Now let me take a case in point to point out that we are concerned about the exploitation of issues solely for their public relations value and then dropping the. Lets take a case in point. 1964 offered itself as the year in which voter registration was becoming a reality in the District of Columbia... I remember charges that the Board of Electrions had not done an adequate job in preparing to receive the influx of voter registrants. You indicated that perhaps they needed to be far more polling places to receive these people and organized a march on the District Building for the purpose of highlighting this. The demonstration did not come off... It did not come off because of preparation again was not what needed to be done in preparation for a direct action project. There were statements about getting people registered. That's action. Getting the people registered and not pointing to the need for this. Before we could settle down from the fiasco of that demonstration, you were testing a housing ordinance before it went into effect, which again is ....

Hobson: May I interupt you Reverend Fauntroy because

Fauntroy: Then, may I finish?

Hobson: Yes.

Fauntroy: When you finish the testing of an ordinance, before it goes into effect, there is a successful boycott in New York. It comes off successfully in Chicago. Again public interest is arroused and again a thrust at this problem..and we do not feel that the actual highlighting of this problem is action. Action is getting something done, sustained and continuing effort on these programs, and not merely highlighting them...

Hobson: ...I do feel that it was encumbent upon you as a responsible civil rights leader to at least tell me if you don't agree, we are going to attack this publicly. "We would like to hear your side before we do it." Now, I would not have tried to persuade you not to attack it publicly, but I certainly would have felt more justified than when I woke up the next morning and there it was in the Post that you all had engaged in this kind of reaction.

Fauntroy: I can recall that you in one of your press statements indicated that you had not consulted the other groups, that you knew their position on it. Now, I am only reporting what I have read in the press....

Hobson: I would like to answer that. He is talking about highlighting of issues and dropping them. I think he fails to recognize the nature of organizations like the Congress of Racial Equality and its friends. In the first place CORE has only 700 members. CORE is not in the position to break anything. CORE serves as a gadfly in the community and points up problems. It takes initial action. For example, in employment, it introduces tokenism, by no means cleaning up the problem of discrimination, but at least highlighting it and getting some immediate change. This is a gadfly role that weak organizations like CORE, from a financial point of view and from a membership point of view has to play. It does not have the strength to break any department store. It does not have the strength to clean up downtown. It does not have the community backing and support to clean up the school system. We think we got more action with this proposal for a boycott this week than we have gotten in the last ten years in the District of Columbia, in terms of actually doing something. Now I am not talking about studying and communicating, and making speeches...

Fauntroy: Highlighting, studying the issues in terms of arriving at recommendations, if you mean that, action, action has been going on. And action has not taken place this week, and will not take place. The problems which you have highlighted must find a solution in the school system....

Hobson: This is not the only city in which this kind of undercutting has taken place. It has taken place in New York, Chicago, and in Boston, and everywhere the direct action groups seem to be running into the more conservative middle-class Negro who seems to be more concerned with his image in the white community that he is about solving the problems. Now, there is a meeting this weekend of Negro leadership...about this very problem. The whole idea of this meeting is to form a committee

of prominent citizens throughout the country who will come to the aid of action groups when this kind of undercutting takes place. What I am trying to say is, this is not the first time that CORE finds itself discussing a problem of differences of opinion. This is not the first time that this undercutting has happened. But this is the first time that we have discussed it. I am going to attend that meeting to deal with this.

INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS: NOT FOR RELEASE TO THE PRESS

APPENDIX G

Statement by Naomi Eftis and Ethelbert Haskins: Termination of Safeway Project

In the latter part of October, 1963, Ethelbert Haskins was made chairman of the Safeway project. Before the project could be reorganized, and a negotiation session set up with the Safeway Company, President Kennedy was assasinated, and there was a moratorium for a month on all action projects. In December, 1963, a letter was sent by Mr. Haskins to Safeway stating that Washington CORE had ceased its action against the Company because of the moratorium, and that CORE would resume action in January. As a result of this letter, Mr. Anderson, the Vice-President of the Company, requested a conference with representatives of Washington CORE.

On January 15, 1964, a meeting was held between the Safeway executives and three members of CORE's Safeway Committee: Ethelbert Haskins, Naomi Eftis and Elwood Jackson. CORE's representatives requested information about the progress at Safeway in their hiring of Negroes in all job capacities, particularly the managerial positions. Safeway's report indicated that there had been some improvement in the hiring patterns in lower-paying jobs, such as checkers and wrappers. There had been no change in the better-paying and managerial jobs since CORE's last meeting with them, six months before. On the basis of this information, the Committee reported back to the Executive Committee and the general membership, and it was decided and voted on to resume picketing the Safeway stores.

In the month of February, picketer-teams were set up in groups of five or more. These teams were assigned two stores each, and were deployed around the city. On February 8 there were eight teams; on February 15 there were seven teams.

This reorganization represented the third such attempt to get the Safeway project off the ground. Until this time, very little information had been given to the membership about the project. As a result, a number of questions had arisen in the minds of the membership around this project. On February 18, at a general membership meeting, questions from the floor as to the progress and conduct of the Safeway project were raised. The questioning became heated. At this point, Mr. Hobson refused to let the chairman of the Safeway project answer any questions and cut off further debate on the subject.

A few days later, Mr. Hobson indicated to the Safeway chairman that he was anxious to terminate the Safeway project. At the next Executive Committee meeting, Mr. Hobson gave Mr. Haskins a copy of a letter he had written to Mr. Anderson, the Vice-President of Safeway. He promised that he would not send this letter without the concurrance of the Safeway Committee. Mr. Haskins met with his Committee and the consensus was that, if the project was to be terminated, the conditions should be that Safeway agree to a periodic re-examination of its hiring progress by Wash. CORE. Before the committee could report its decision to Mr. Hobson, it was announced in the Washington newspapers that Mr. Hobson had reached an agreement with Mr. Anderson of Safeway. The agreement made no concessions to CORE and represented no progress in equal employment opportunity for Negroes. A later examination of the letter Mr. Hobson sent to Mr. Anderson made it apparent that the only demand that Mr. Hobson made was for a joint press statement.

/s/ Naomi Eftis /s/ Etherbert Haskins

April 22, 1964

INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS: NOT FOR RELEASE TO PRESS

Appendix H

Statement by Anna Holden: Termination of Safeway Project

Prior to the March 3 CORE membership meeting, I read a statement in the Washington Post which quoted an announcement from Mr. Hobson that CORE had ceased demonstrations at Safeway stores because of information which had come to his attention concerning the number of Negroes employed by the Safeway company. The same article contained a statement by a Safeway official saying that the information CORE had "discovered" was not new and that Safeway had had a merit hiring policy for some time.

Mr. Hobson opened the March 3 membership meeting at All Souls' Church with an announcement that he had stopped the demonstrations at Safeway under instructions from the National Office. He said that he had received a telegram from the National Office ordering him to discontinue the demonstrations because a number of different CORE groups were working on Safeway and the National Office wanted to set up a national negotiating team. He did not announce the terms of the settlement.

Mr. Hobson then said that he had another matter related to Safeway to bring up and proceeded to discuss his case for expelling Mrs. Rowena Rand, who had written a letter of inquiry to the Safeway company regarding their policy in employing Negroes. The expulsion case was hotly debated and the membership sharply divided on the question. It is my personal opinion that the expulsion was brought up to distract the group from issues involved in the Safeway "settlement."

After a vote on Mrs. Rand's membership and other items of business were taken up, members asked questions from the floor regarding Safeway. Mike Schutz asked specifically if the Safeway boycott were still on. He said he concluded from the papers that the project was over and the boycott had ended; however, since it now appeared the project was still on, he wanted to know whether to shop at Safeway and what to tell people. Mr. Hobson would not answer the question directly as to whether the boycott was still on; he said the report in the paper was "not incorrect." Mr. Schutz said he thought a letter to the editor should be written clarifying the matter. Mr. Hobson replied that he did not write letters to the editor and suggested the member write a letter if he wished. Mr. Haskins said that as Chairman of the committee he wanted the members to know that the committee was not involved in the Chairman's action and did not approve it. At this point Mr. Hobson asked Mr. Haskins if he would like to serve on the national negotiating team. After answering only a few questions on Safeway, a member brought up another matter and the meeting adjourned shortly after. I was among those who had questions on the settlement which I did not have the opportunity to ask at the meeting.

/s/ Anna Holden 4/30/64

INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS: NOT FOR RELEASE TO THE PRESS

Appendix I

4/30/64

Statement Re: The Civil Rights Commission Report

Mr. Hobson explained that he had called this Saturday, April 25th Executive Council meeting at the request of Dolores Pelham, Secretary, to clarify a mistaken impression of some members concerning the news media announcement of his intention to have an action project against the Civil Rights Commission. Mr. Hobson advised the Council that any talk to the effect that he had no right to announce the project without consulting the Chapter was completely erroneous. He had declared the Civil Rights Commission project in his capacity as Regional Director and not as an officer of Washington CORE and under these circumstances he had no obligation to consult Washington CORE prior to the announcement. Mr. Hobson then justified the reason for his action against the Civil Rights Commission. He stated that the Commission was and had been "sitting on all kinds of fantastic evidence concerning violations of Negro voting rights in Mississippi." He said he wanted the Commission to issue a report on these matters forthwith.

Mr. Hobson did not read the letter which he sent on April 18 to the Commissions (sic.) Staff Director Rogerson because he said it was being held by a member of his committee who was not present. At my insistence, he therefore recalled from memory as much of it as he could.

In summary, the letter asked for an issuance of the report immediately, together with the name of the high government official who is reported to have demanded a suppression of it. At the completion of his version of the contents of the letter I asked him if the letter contained any threats, veiled or otherwise. His first answer was "no" but after some thought he did recall that the last paragraph implied a threat of direct action if the report was not released.

The answer from the Commission stated that the letter showed he did not have facts on the case and invited Julius Hobson to meet with members from the Commission. Mr. Hobson reported that Mr. Rogerson was arrogant and overbearing.

It appears that the Commission, though having issued a preliminary report felt it should not issue a final report because many of the charges on file were not documented. Mr. Hobson felt that documentation sufficient for a preliminary report was sufficient for a final report. He further felt the action project was the only answer.

At this point there was discussion about who was really at fault for suppressing the report. One member indicated that a final report could not be issued until a hearing was held and that the Justice Department was responsible for helding up the hearing. This member thought the Justice Department was the logical object of a direct action project. A number of the Executive Committee

Appendix J

INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS NOT TO BE RELEASED TO PRESS

STATEMENT ON CORE'S PROJECT WITH THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION
BY KARL GREGORY

On April 22, 1964, two radio stations, WRC (8:00 A.M.) and WTOP (9:00 A.M.), both announced that, according to Julius Hobson, 8 members of Washington, D.C. CORE left D.C. to participate as individuls with Brooklyn CORE in the stall-in. I wondered whether a chapter chairman's announcing such participation would offset, in effect, the disclaimer on the approval by the chapter.

The same newscasts reported that CORE would picket the Civil Rights Commission on April 29. This project had not been discussed, much less approved, in a general meeting.

The Wall Street Journal of April 23, 1964, announced that ACT would be considering a sit-in at the Civil Rights Commission. This announcement raised the question of whether the project was an ACT or a CORE project, or both in combination.

Mrs. Norma Shelton, a member of the local CORE Executive Council, told me that at a Council meeting on April 25, Mr. Hobson related that he was undertaking this direct action project against the Civil Rights Commission as an officer of the Southeastern Region. (See Mrs. Shelton's statement). He mentioned communicating with a chapter in Louisiana in connection with the project. Louisiana, I understand, is not in the Southeastern Region.

I began an independent investigation of the alleged charges: that the Civil Rights Commission was not holding hearings in Mississippi and that the Commission was withholding a report on Mississippi. My investigation, which is still incomplete and inconclusive, indicates that the Commission has thrice scheduled hearings on Mississippi and was overruled against its objections three times by the Justice Department. I am prepared to produce some of the correspondence between the Attorney General and the Civil Rights Commission on this matter.

With regard to withholding a report on Mississippi, several observations should be made. An interim report was made early last year. The Commission's annual report of last September contained some of the Commission's documented evidence on Mississippi.

I believe that further investigation will show that pressure should unquestionably be exerted to have a hearing

Appendix J

INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS NOT TO BE RELEASED TO PRESS

(Civil Rights Commission, Karl Gregory, Cont.)

in Mississippi. In the absence of an indication of foot-dragging by the Commission, preliminary indications are that the target of such action should be the Justice Department and not the Civil Rights Commission.

Several of us wanted to add this project and other important matters to the agenda of the last meeting of D. C. CORE on April 28. We were squelched without a vote. Even were it a Regional Project, as members of the region, we had the right to discuss it and were denied this right.

United Press International reported on its closed circuit newstape on April 29, 1964, that "the D.C. Chapter of CORE has announced its cancellation of its plans to picket the Civil Rights Commission today" (UPI-3, 4/29--GE 848A). Here, it appears to be a local rather than than a regional project. This may be another of the frequent instances in which the Chairman of D.C. CORE has either begun or terminated a project without approval of the chapter.

I suspect that CORE RULES OF ACTION, including those requiring investigation, understanding the point of view of others, negotiating, acting without authorization of the group and democratic procedures were violated. An investigation should be made of this matter.

(signed) Karl D. Gregory

INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS: NOT TO BE RELEASED TO THE PRESS

Appendix K

Statement re Hobson's Expulsion of Roena Rand as Regional Representative

During one of the January membership meetings the membership chairman presented a list of active members to be voted on. Mrs. Roena Rand's name was not on the list but she did not protest this when the chairman asked persons omitted from the list who felt they should be added to speak up.

Later in the meeting Mrs Rand questioned the voter registration chairman about the way the project was being organized and as a result of the interchange between them, became very emotional and verbally attacked the chairman of the voter registration project, the chapter chairman and Dick Brown. After her outburst subsided, Mr. Hobson said that he was expelling her by his authority as a National officer of CORE and that she could no longer attend meetings. Following the meeting and by phone during the next few days about a half dozen CORE members asked me if Mr. Hobson had this authority, or asked me to read to them sections of the National constitution pertaining to membership, authority of regional "director," etc. Mr. Hobson called me to discuss the matter and in the course of the phone conversation said that he knew he did not have the authority to expel a member, but felt he had to do something because no one else did anything to come to his rescue. After we had exchanged views on the Rand expulsion and Mrs. Rand's behavior in the chapter, we talked at some length about the general situation in the chapter.

/s/ Anna Holden

Statement re Civil Rights Commission Project

On April 22 at approximately 8:00 a.m. I heard an announcement over radio station WAVA (FM) that CORE would hold demonstrations or a demonstration before the Civil Rights Commission on April 29 for their failure to hold hearings in Mississippi. I did not hear all of the details, as I was in the next room, but I did hear that the announcement of the demonstration came from Julius Hobson, who was identified as head or director of District CORE. (From notes taken immediately after broadcast.)

Prior to this announcement there was no discussion of such a project in Washington CORE membership meetings.

At the Tuesday, April 28 membership meeting at All Souls Church, following the chairman's limiting business for the evening to two items (amendment of constitution and nominations), and the walk out of part of the membership, Mr. Hobson informed members remaining in the hall that he had "called for a regional project" once per year, that he had called Aaron Henry and had contacted two CORE chapters about it. He said that he had a call from James Farmer the night before and that he, Farmer, the National chairman and representatives from two CORE chapters would meet in New York this weekend during the NAC meeting. He said that the National organization was going to give its support to the project.

INTERNAL CORE BUSINESS; NOT TO BE RELEASED TO THE PRESS Appendix K

Mrs. Norma Shelton asked by what authority Mr. Hobson called the project. Mr. Hobson said he called it as a "duly elected representative, by his authority as regional representative." Mrs. Shelton asked if he had the authority to call projects as a regional representative and he said that he has the authority as a representative to call projects. He said he was "informing the chapter" but "not taking a vote." (From notes taken at time.)

There was no further discussion. I had my hand up to ask a question but was not recognized. On Wednesday morning, April 29, another CORE member told me he heard an announcement on the radio that the "Detroit Chapter" had called off its demonstration before the Civil Rights Commission. On Wednesday afternoon I called the UPI news office and asked if I could get information about a radio broadcast that was heard in the morning. I told the person the switchboard operator gave me that the story concerned picketing of the Civil Rights Commission. The man found the story and read it too rapidly for me to take complete notes. When I asked him to repeat it more slowly so that I could make notes, he became very suspicious and asked for an explanation. I could not get him to read it slowly enough to get verbatim notes, but did finally get him to go over most of the information. The announcement said that there will be no picketing at the U.S. Civil Rights Commission today. The "D.C. Chapter" had scheduled demonstrations because of the failure of the commission to hold hearings in Mississippi. Julius Hobson said the demonstration would be postponed until he met with the ?Director of the Commission on May 8 with three other civil rights leaders. (Notes taken at time.)

/s/ Anna Holden

3. "A few months ago I participated in some CORE activities, and I was put on the associate list, I guess. But I haven't been around for quite some time. All of a sudden, this guy asked me if I'd like to become an active member. I was surprised... Well, it seems this whole group wanted me in, so they just asked me. I guess they figure I'll be voting with them --for Julius-- since they got me in and all. "(Statement by Robin Standish paraphrasing Mr. Roger Wheaton whom she called and discussed this matter. Exhibit #39)

4. "In August 1963, I joined Washington CORE, I have attended most membership meetings, have participated in a majority of action projects, and have been a member of the Employment and Housing Committees since this time. I have missed two membership meetings in the past several months. I have participated in 3 of the last 5 action projects... At no time has there been any reason, consistent with the Constitution of the chapter, for my name to be dropped from the active membership list, to my knowledge. The Chairman of the Membership Committee and the Recording Secretary admitted that an "error" had been made when my name was dropped from this list about 2 months ago. They assured me that the "error" would be corrected. My name is still not to be found on the list of active members and thus, I have been deprived of my vote..." (Exhibit #40, statement by Arthur S. Rosen.)

5. On April 3, 1964, Naomi Eftis asked Delores Pelham, the recording secretary, for the addresses and telephone numbers of the new people who had been added to the active membership list. She gave Mrs. Eftis the addresses of these people. When she asked for the telephone numbers, Mrs. Pelham said she did not have them because all of these names were on the Associate lists and that she never took telephone numbers for the Associate members. All of the names which Mrs. Eftis was inquiring about had been read off at the March 31st meeting as being people who were Active members. These people were thus permitted to vote. (Exhibit #41 Statement by Naomi Eftis)

6. "Telephone conversation. Mrs. Stewart indicated that she has not been an active Washington CORE member since last fall...Mrs. Stewart indicated that she had not actively participated in the last five action projects..." Participation in some of these projects is a requirement of the membership status given to Mrs. Carolyn Stewart." (Statement by Sheila Machlis on a telephone conversation with Mrs. Stewart. Exhibit #2)

7. For other irregularities and a history of the changing standards of the membership and the names added and deleted, see Appendix D.

May 14, 1964

Dear Freedom Fighter:

The next meeting of ACT will be held Saturday, May 23, in New York City. Arrangements for the meeting have been made through the Community Council on Housing in Harlem (a copy of the letter discribing the arrangements is enclosed). The meeting will take place at the Mt. Morris Park Presbyterian Church which is located at Mt. Morris Park and West 122nd Street one block east of Lennox Avenue.

The activities of one of our founding members, Stanley Branche, will be the main item at our plenary meeting starting at 11 AM. We hope to complete our work by 6 PM in order to attend an outdoor rally being planned in honor of ACT.

Yours for Freedom,

Lawrence Landry

Lawrence Landry
Chairman, ACT

LL:rj

Holman

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington, D. C.
April 23, 1964

Mr. Howard Rogerson
Acting Staff Director
United States Civil Rights Commission
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
4th Floor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rogerson:

We have been conducting inquiries throughout the Southeastern Region of the United States regarding the work of the United States Civil Rights Commission and other Government agencies and their programs. CORE chapters in some 11 states have reported no evidence of activity of the Commission in the last two years. On the other hand, we have evidence of many violations of civil rights of Negroes and whites in the Southeastern United States. We believe that these violations of civil rights of Negroes and whites are or should be of concern to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

We are surprised at the failure of the Commission to live up to its statutory duty to investigate sworn voting complaints and to hold hearings in the Southeastern United States where civil rights violations are common practices. We are equally shocked with the Commissions failure to live up to its promise to hold hearings in the State of Mississippi and to issue the Mississippi report. We happen to know that the interim report issued on the State of Mississippi in July 1963 is based on the same evidence that the third draft of the final report is based on. Therefore, we do not take seriously the Commission position that the Mississippi Report is not well documented and therefore cannot be issued. If this is true, then the interim report should not have been issued.

We happen to know that the Mississippi Report contains valid and useful information which if made public at this time would aid those in the Congress who are fighting for the passage of the Civil Rights bill.

In the area of Federal Programs in Mississippi the report contains information that shows that Negroes are excluded entirely in most cases from receiving any benefits under these programs. Negroes are denied

access to hospitals built and financed with Federal funds. The report contains information which can be substantiated by hearings on violations of voting rights, administration of justice, education and particularly vocational education where gross disparities exist between that provided for Negroes in Mississippi versus that provided for whites.

We have information that the Commission has been working on the Report since mid 1962 and that the report covers complaints and findings that go as far back as 1959. We are told that a third draft of the report has been prepared and that because of requests from higher government officials the report is being suppressed.

Regarding the work of the Commission, we have evidence that the Commission has not been South since 1961 and that there are no immediate plans for hearings or investigations in the South at the present time.

Aside from the fact that the Commission is not living up to its statutory duty of investigating sworn voting complaints, we believe that it is guilty of a higher violation and that is the suppression of information which would aid those Americans who are fighting to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

We therefore request that the Commission honor the American peoples' right to know by immediately issuing the Mississippi report.

We feel that the CORE chapters in the Southeastern Region of the United States would be justified in resorting to direct action in this case, particularly if our information is correct.

Sincerely yours,

Julius W. Hobson

Julius W. Hobson
Southeastern Regional Representative
National CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20017

JWH:fh

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C. 20425
~~EX 3311~~
382-8821
STAFF DIRECTOR

April 24, 1964

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Southeastern Regional Representative
National CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20017

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I have received your letter of April 23, 1964. While I share your concern about the continuing evidence of denials of civil rights, the contents of your letter reveal that you have been misinformed about the nature of the program and activities of the Commission.

Since you are here in Washington, it is my suggestion that we meet at the Commission offices to discuss the matters raised in your letter. I will make myself available for such discussion at a mutually convenient time.

I am anxious to meet with you in order that you may have accurate information on the Commission. For example, you state that "the Commission has not been South since 1961 and that there are no plans for hearings or investigations in the South at the present time." This statement could hardly be further from the truth. Since 1961, this agency has conducted field investigations in every Southern State as well as in other parts of the country. The present Commission program continues to take us to all parts of the Nation.

Your letter will be brought to the immediate attention of the members of the Commission, none of whom, as you no doubt know, is located in Washington.

I look forward to hearing from you concerning the meeting which I have suggested.

Sincerely yours,

Howard W. Rogerson
Acting

WA

BOA

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

WALTER N. TOBRINER
PRESIDENT
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

September 9, 1964

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20017

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I write to express my appreciation of your high sense of civic responsibility in view of the unsettled conditions of the city, in calling off the rally that you had proposed for last Saturday night.

Please accept my deep thanks.

Sincerely,

Walter N. Tobriner

President
Board of Commissioners, D. C.

WASHINGTON HOSPITAL CENTER
110 IRVING STREET, N.W. • WASHINGTON 10, D. C.

June 18, 1964

MEMORANDUM to: Medical Staff
Employees

FROM : President, Board of Trustees

SUBJECT : Statement of Policy

The Washington Hospital Center announces the following policy: Washington Hospital Center will admit patients and assign rooms without regard to race. Should a patient object to his room assignment he will be transferred to another room.

This is believed to be consistent with the policy of the following other Washington hospitals: Sibley, George Washington, Georgetown, Children's, Providence, and Holy Cross.

R M Loughery
for A. Murray Preston

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

ZVA310 WB182

1964 FEB 28 PM 7 33

(ZV) PD WASHINGTON DC 28 643P EST

JULIUS HOBSON, CHAIRMAN

WASHINGTON CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY 1834 9 ST NORTHWEST

WASHDC

UNEQUIVOCALLY WITH YOU WILL OPPOSE SEATING OF RACES MISSISSIPPI DELEGATION AND SUPPORT REPRESENTATIVES OF MAJORITY OF CITIZENS OF MISSISSIPPI THIS HAS BEEN MY STAND SINCE BECOMING ACTIVE IN DEMOCRATIC POLITICS 20 YEARS AGO

E FRANKLIN JACKSON

(21).

WESTERN UNION
TELEX SERVICE

WES
TEL

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

WESTERN UNION TELEX SERVICE

W ZVA060 PD WASHINGTON DC JUN 26 848P EDT

JULIUS HOBSON

4801 QUEENS CHAPEL TER NE WASHDC

YOU HAVE MY SUPPORT IN YOUR DEDICATED EFFORTS IN THE FIGHT FOR HUMAN DIGNITY OF OUR PEOPLE. KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK

KENNETH C KENNEDY 331-H ST NE PHONE 546-4240 WASHINGTON DC

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1964 JUN (24) PM 1 19

=ZVB178

WA241 (ZV) =PD WASHINGTON DC 21 1205P EDT =

=HODSON =

4801 QUEENS CHAPLE TERRACE NORTHEAST WASHDC =

=DEAR MR HODSON DANIEL ROBERTSON SARGEANT OF ARMS I AM ONE OF =YOUR LOYAL SUPPORTERS AND EVERYONE I ASSOCIATE WITH ON OUR CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM =

DANIEL ROBERTSON =

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

FEB 29 PM 12 35

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

File "Mississippi"

ZVA128 WB050

(ZV) PD WASHINGTON DC 28 1204P EST

JULIUS HOBSON, CHAIRMAN CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

1834 9 ST NORTHWEST WASHDC

DEAR JULIUS, I WILL OPPOSE THE SEATING OF RACIST MISSISSIPPI DELEGATION TO DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION AND WILL SUPPORT SEATING OF DELEGATION REPRESENTING MAJORITY OF DEMOCRATS OF MISSISSIPPI. AS YOU MAY KNOW I FOUGHT AGAINST SEATING OF RACIST MISSISSIPPI DELEGATIONS

AT THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS IN 1948 52 AND 56 AND WOULD HAVE FOUGHT AGAINST THEIR SEATING IN 1960 EXCEPT THAT NO RIVAL DELEGATION APPEARED. IT WILL BE A HAPPY DAY FOR ME WHEN THIS FIGHT IS FINALLY WON

JOE RAUH

(17).

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1964 JUN 21 PM 12 34

====ZVB142 WA215 =ZV PD WASHINGTON DC 21 1130A EDT

= JULIUS HOBSON, DLR IMMY DONT PHONE

4801 QUEENS CHAPEL TERRACE NE WASHDC =

DEAR MR HOBSON WE ARE WITH YOU ALL THE WAY AS ALL OUR FRIENDS ARE SINCERELY =

MR AND MRS MILTON BESS JR.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

=ZVB129 WA202 =(ZV) PD WASHINGTON DC 22 1104A EDT

JULIUS HOBSON =

4801 QUEENS CHAPEL TERRACE NORTHEAST WASHDC :

= HAVE SEEN THE MORNING PAPERS. WE ARE WITH YOU IN WHATEVER YOU DECIDE TO DO =

CHUCH AND CLAIRE HANCOCK.

4801 Queens Chapel Ter., N. E.
Washington, D. C.
June 5, 1964

Mr. Hobart Taylor, Jr.
Executive Vice Chairman
Presidents Committee on
Equal Employment Opportunity
Department of Labor
14th & Constitution Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Enclosed is material that I have collected from one or two Federal agencies which I have not processed. The list of questions are those which CORE sends to the various agencies. If answered they will give a graphic picture of the employment situation in the agency.

We humbly suggest that the Presidents Committee might be able to use these questions in its efforts to obtain information on some of these problems.

We will be glad to be of help to you in any way that we can in cleaning up job discrimination in the Federal Government.

We are enclosing material on discrimination in a number of Government agencies.

We hope that your Committee can speak on these problems.

Sincerely yours,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Chairman, Washington CORE

CORE

Questions to Government Agencies

1. How many employees do you have in your division or bureau?

2. How many of these employees are Negroes?

3. What are the comparable grade levels of Negroes and whites in your bureau by grade level?

4. What is the average number of years completed in school of Negro versus white employees by grade level?

5. What is the average number of years of experience of Negro versus white employees by grade level?

6. What is the average number of years in grade for Negro employees by grade level?

7. What is the average number of years in grade for white employees by grade level?

8. Are there any divisions or bureaus in your agency with no Negro employees?

9. Are there any Negro employees in policy making positions in your division or bureau?

10. Are there any Negro employees in personnel?

11. What has been the ratio of Negro to white employees in your division or bureau over the last decade?

12. What is the rate of Negro to white applicants turned down for jobs in your bureau or agency by grade?

13. Do Negro employees have opportunities to take advantage of fringe benefits in your bureau or division (such as travel, parking priviledges, government training schools, trips to conferences, trips abroad, etc)?

14. How many Negroes and whites in your bureau are underemployed?

15. Is information about job openings in your bureau made available to your employees, if so how?

16. Do you give priority to your bureau employees for job openings or do you hire mostly from the outside?

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21235

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO. 14:M:PS

February 11, 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson
Southeastern Regional Director
National CORE
1834 9th Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

In accordance with your request, I am enclosing statistical data on the employment of Negroes in the Social Security Administration headquarters offices. Part of these data extend back to 1947, the earliest date for which we have such information, and show the changes which have taken place during the intervening years.

The statistical tables reveal some significant trends, and I am including a brief narrative analysis which highlights the nature and direction of the changes. I will send you, within a few days, a summary of some of our related actions in this area.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M Ball

Robert M. Ball
Commissioner

Enclosure

[illegible]

[illegible]
1234 [illegible] Street, N.W.
[illegible]

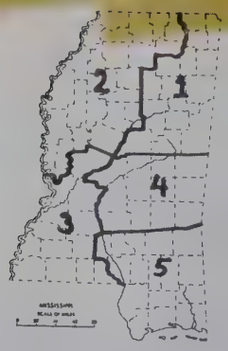
Dear Mr. [illegible]:

In accordance with your request, I am enclosing statistical data on the employment of Negroes in the Social Security Administration [illegible] Bureau offices. Part of these data are [illegible] 1947, the [illegible] for which we have much information, and show the changes which have taken place during the intervening years.

The statistical tables [illegible] some significant trends, and I am [illegible] a brief narrative analysis [illegible] the nature and [illegible] of the changes. I will send you, within a few days, a [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]



Council Of Federated Organizations

3418 11th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
387-7053

1017 Lynch Street

(601) 352-9605

Jackson, Mississippi 39203

Mr. Julius Hobson,
Chairman, Washington CORE
c/o Civil Rights Leadership Conference
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson,

We are inviting you to a briefing on the Mississippi Summer Project sponsored by the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), a civil rights coalition comprised of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Congress on Racial Equality, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

The briefing will be held at 4 p.m. on June 3rd in Room 1318 of the New Senate Office Building. Representatives of COFO, Mississippi field workers, and northern lawyers will report upon the drive to be undertaken in Mississippi this summer. They will give a brief account of our past experiences in that state and will outline our efforts to avoid violence and disorder this summer.

Hundreds of volunteers, including National Council of Churches' ministers, teachers, lawyers, artists and students will go to Mississippi this summer. Because of the state's violent record we are concerned about the physical safety of Summer Project workers. It may be that a number of your constituents will be working with us. We hope that it will not be necessary, during the course of the summer, to call upon you to protect the Constitutional rights, or even the physical safety, of any of them.

Already the Mississippi State legislature has passed five bills designed to halt demonstrations and has other proposals before it which would legalize the blatant harrassment of our education and voter registration workers. In order to head off possible violence and chaos, we are attempting to secure a federal presence in Mississippi <u>before</u> any tragic incidents occur.

[illegible]

1234 [illegible] Avenue, [illegible]
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. [illegible]:

In accordance with your request, I am enclosing statistical data on the employment of Negroes in the Post [illegible] Administration [illegible] Office. Part of these data are not [illegible] to 1947, the [illegible] data for which we have much information, and show the change [illegible] the [illegible] years.

The statistical tables reveal some significant trends, and I am [illegible] a [illegible] analysis [illegible] the nature and direction of the changes. I will send you, within a few days, a [illegible] collated [illegible] in this [illegible].

Sincerely yours,

William H. [illegible]
Commissioner

Enclosure

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

National Headquarters: 6 Raymond Street, N.W. • Atlanta 14, Georgia • Area Code 404 — 688-0331

Tel. 387-7445

3418 Eleventh Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20010

May 27, 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson,
Chairman, Washington CORE
c/o Civil Rights Leadership Conference
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hobson,

The COFO Executive Committee has asked me to send these to you, and to ask you to be present at the breifing as the Washington representative of CORE.

We hope that you will be able to attend.

Yours for Freedom,

Mike Thelwell

Mike Thelwell
Director SNCC Washington Office

MT:jg
enc'l

M. Dalton Nelson

[illegible]
[illegible] Street, N.W.
[illegible], D.C.

Dear Mr. Nelson:

In accordance with your request, I am enclosing statistical data on the employment of Negroes in the Social Security Administration [illegible] Headquarters offices. Part of these data are not [illegible] to 1947, the earliest date for which we have such information, and show the changes [illegible].

The statistical tables reveal some significant trends, and I am [illegible] a brief narrative analysis which highlights the [illegible] and introduction of the changes. I will send you, within a few days, a summary of some of our related actions in this area.

[illegible]

Robert M. Ball

Enclosure

At the June 3rd briefing, we will hope to discuss steps you can take now to prevent disorder and violence, as well as what we feel you may be called upon to do in the event that we are unsuccessful. You will be provided with clearly detailed and documented material concerning the power of the Federal government to take action in Mississippi.

Enclosed is a brochure which you may wish to read before the briefing, as well as articles concerning the project and the response of the Mississippi State government which appeared in the New York Times and the Newsweek Magazine.

Please consider this invitation seriously. The events in Birmingham last summer brought shame upon the entire nation. We sincerely feel it is your responsibility to be thoroughly informed and prepared to act now and later if you would help prevent similar, or worse, incidents from occuring this summer.

We will hope to receive your acceptance soon. The phone number at our Washington office is 387-7445, and the address is 3418 11th Street, N.W.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Robert P. Moses, Jr.

Robert P. Moses
Program Director

RM:dl

Enclosures

4801 Queens Chapel Ter., N. E.
Washington, D. C.
June 5, 1964

Mr. Baily K. Howard
President and Chairman of the Board
Field Enterprises and Educational Corporation
Merchandise Mart Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60654

Dear Mr. Howard:

The Congress of Racial Equality along with other civil rights organizations is trying to create an economic atomsphere in the United States in which all job seekers will feel free to apply for any and all jobs for which they can qualify or be trained. The organization is also interested in opportunities for all employees to advance in a firm without regard to race or color. To this end we are asking employers both public and private to institute a merit hiring practice which in the short run will be reflected by the presence of Negro employees at all job levels in their agencies or companies.

We have become particularly concerned with the employment practices of the Field Enterprises Educational Corporation. We are concerned in that your company does a booming business amon Negroes, and with a number of Federal, State and Local public agencies that spend collected taxes with you. We are aware of the fact that you employ a number of school teachers through the teachers associations, particularly for summer jobs.

We believe that the following facts if correct, indicate that you do not practice merit hiring and promotion. If these facts are true we frankly intend to relate them to the various Government agencies, school boards of education, the teachers associations, etc, and to emplore them not to do business with a firm that does not give fair employment opportunities to Negroes. We believe also that the direct action groups will join us in taking the appropriate action throughout the United States to bring this situation to the attention of the public.

You state in your leaflet entitled "The Story of Field Enterprises Educational Corporation", that in 1962 your total dollar sales were over $105 million and that in the Fiscal year 1964 you expect to sell over 500,000 sets of World Book and two million copies of the World Book Year Book. Our sources indicate that about 35 percent of this business is with Negroes. Yet we are told that you have few if any Negroes in salaried positions with your company.

1. In your home office that you have no Negroes on your research, art, or editorial Staffs.
2. That in your Division offices throughout the United States you have no Negro secretaries.
3. That on your company board of directors there are no Negroes.
4. That there are no Negro or Jewish home office executives with FEEC.
5. That there are no Negroes or Jews on your home office field sales staff.

6. That of your 90 division offices throughout the world there are no Negroes employed as division managers.
7. That of approximately 330 regional managers in the United States not one is Negro.
8. That out of a total of about 1250 district managers in the United States only 7 are Negro, the first two of which were hired in October 1961.
9. That you have a different hiring practice for Negro district managers than you do for whites in that Negro district managers have to be approved in your home office while white do not.
10. That all of your Negro employees are employed as independent contractors and therefore cannot share in company fringe benefits, such as insurance, retirement, medical care, etc.
11. That since January 1, 1964 your company has promoted more than 127 people, not one of which was Negro.

We are told that typical of the employment situation in your divisions is the one in Washington, D. C. which takes in the D. C. Metropolitan area. Your Division in Washington which is the third ranking in FEEC in terms of dollar volume does over 50 percent of its business with Negro homes. While 50 percent of the divisions sales representatives are Negro, they occupy only the lowest positions. Of the 11 or 12 District and regional positions combined in the two Washington regions, only two are held by Negroes, and these positions are the lowest of the two mentioned. We are informed that in Washington one Negro has for the past two years been top district manager and that last year another Negro was top personal producer in a National contest. Yet these men have not been promoted and were not among the more than 127 persons promoted by FEEC in the last 6 months.

We can see from your literature and from some of your sales pamphlets that you do not use the picture of your Negro employees in these publications. We are told that there are none used in your company booklet either.

We are relating these facts to the Presidents Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and pointing out that each year about 50,000 sets of World Book Encyclopedias are dold to schools and libraries which use public funds. If these facts are true we will affect action to see that the Federal, State, and local governments cease to purchase from a company that practices job discrimination against persons because of race creed and color.

Even though the above facts seem to indicate that the FEEC does discriminate against the Jewish and Negro employees they (the facts) were collected from unofficial sources and may not be correct. Realizing this, and having no desire to act on the basis of erroneous information we suggest that representatives of CORE and your firm should sit down as soon as possible and either confirm or deny the information that we have related to you here.

Sincerely yours,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Chairman, Washington CORE

FIELD ENTERPRISES EDUCATIONAL CORPORATION / *Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60654*

The World Book Encyclopedia
Childcraft

June 8, 1964

Dear Mr. Hobson:

This will acknowledge receipt of your two-page letter of June 5, 1964 addressed to Mr. Bailey K. Howard in which you express concern with the employment practices of Field Enterprises Educational Corporation.

Mr. Howard is attending business meetings in New York this week; however, you may rest assured I shall bring your letter to his attention when he returns to the office during the week of June 22.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jeannie Astrella

(Mrs.) Jeannie Astrella,
Secretary to Mr. Howard

JA

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Chairman, Washington CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 19, 1964

Dear Julius:

I sincerely appreciate your presence, participation, and constructive suggestions at our recent meeting of local leaders to discuss how the President's Committee can work closer with local groups to eliminate problems of discrimination in employment.

All present were impressed with your keen perception of the problem and enlightened over the stated successes of your "original" techniques. Although the Committee may not be able to follow the same route as Core, I hope that you can readily see that our aims are the same.

Also, I think the free and frank exchange of ideas and suggestions among those attending the meeting produced a greater sense of understanding of the scope of local problems.

I hope we will continue our close association in these matters. It was a pleasure to have the chance to sit down with you and I appreciate your taking the time from your busy schedule.

Sincerely yours,

Hobart

Hobart Taylor, Jr.
Associate Counsel
to the President

Mr. Julius Hobson
Director
Washington Core
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20017

Washington,D.C.
June 22,1964

Memorandum

To: Mr.James Farmer,Director
Congress of Racial Equality
New York 38, New York

From: Julius W.Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace N.E.
Washington,D.C.

It was indeed a surprise to see first in the newspapers that I had been expelled from Core, or to be more correct, to be called by the Washington papers and asked about the affair. I was later of course by Gordon Carey and informed about the expected decision of the Steering Committee. I was surprised that this was released to the press in the light of the charge against me for airing Core's business in the press.

I think that the Steering Committee had a right to expel me if it thought that the charges against me were substantial, even though it made no investigation of the charges and took the word of a small minority of the Chapter's members. The Committee had no right, however, to put the Chapter in receivership. There were no charges against the Chapter. The Committee showed its real purposes by taking over the Chapter and virtually handing it to the minority. The Committee Must have felt that its group down here could not have won an election,so how to get them in except to put the Chapter in receivership and hand it over to them.

The Chapter is supposed to be in receivership, yet your people are conducting projects without any contact with its duly elected officers who have not been charged with anything. I must say Farmer that you have effectively destroyed a very good group. The racists are very happy. The majority of the Chapter's members are shocked in disbelief. They have refused to go into any receivership. So now, as you planned it, you can charter or turn the chapter over to your selected group.

I really sympathize with you and the many problems you have. I am sorry to see you destroy your own organization in trembling fear. There is no room in this movement for a conservative activist even if it is profitable. For the last ten Steering Committee meeting we have been putting people out of Core or putting chapters in receivership. Your troops are leaving in droves, and you still fail to realize that you cannot hold an organization together by purging your " political opponents".

The movement needs a Core, not another NAACP or Urban League,and I hope that the watch-word of Core will become,as it once was,human dignity", and not " acceptability " and " respectability".

I would like this to be a formal request to you, the Steering Committee, and finally to the Convention itself that I be given time on the floor of the Convention to state my case to the entire membership of CORE. I would appreciate it if you would let me know which day of the convention you think I might be heard.

I would further like to bring the following charges against the National Office:

1. That staff members of National CORE instigated, encouraged and worked along with a small minority of Washington CORE's membership and were instrumental in turning the Chapter over to them and in putting out the majority without ever giving the majority a chance to be heard.

2. That the members of the minority group have been instrumental in breaking up the last three general membership meetings of the Chapter.

3. That the minorith was told by the National more than two months ago that the Chapter would be turned over to them.

4. That the Steering Committee had no authority to put the Chapter in receivership because no charges were ever brought against the Chapter.

5. That the National Office has all along worked with the opposition, ignoring the duly elected officers of the Chapter, only one of which was charged.

6. That I was expelled without an investigation by the National.

I can only ask you, Farmer, which of your chapters will be next? Whom will you expel for disagreeing with you next? How can you maintain an effective organization by putting out all opposition and joining other civil rights leaders inddenouncing your own troops, such as you did in the case of Brooklyn CORE when you joined Whitney Young of the Urban League? How can you be militant when you feel it necessary to apologize to the President of the United States for doing what CORE was designed to do? (The World's Fair Project). How can you lead militant groups when you are so afraid about your budget, and when you allow people who contribute to CORE to dictate its policies?

You probably will never have to answer tthese questions to me. I am sure that you have so fixed it that you will be upheld at the Convention, but that is not the final accounting. The Negro people and their sincere allies who are worried about what is happening to CORE will soon demand an answer.

Finally, the bank notified me that you have attached the Chapter's funds. You did not have to do that. The funds belong to CORE. You are welcome to them.

I hope you can keep going because we need all of the organizations that we can get. Leaders soon pass, but the problem goes on.

With great sympathy,

Julius W. Hobson

Julius W. Hobson

To: All CORE chapters

CORE

38 PARK ROW • NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK

Expulsion from CORE

NEW YORK N.Y. PB METER

Mr. Rimsky Atkinson
422 5th St., S.E.
Washington, D. C.

263

24 June 1964

Dear CORE Member:

Mr. Julius Hobson, chairman of Washington, D.C. CORE and a member of the National Action Council, was expelled from CORE by unanimous action of the June 19 Steering Committee. The Washington chapter was also placed under trusteeship for a period of 90 days.

Charges against Mr. Hobson were first brought by dissident members of Washington CORE to the May meeting of the National Action Council in Philadelphia. The NAC reported the matter to the Steering Committee in order that a full hearing might be held. On May 8, 1964 the group bringing charges, called the "Ad Hoc Subcommittee for an Effective Washington CORE Chapter," formally requested in a letter to the National Director that Mr. Hobson be expelled from CORE and that the chapter be placed under trusteeship. On May 22 the Steering Committee held a hearing to consider Mr. Hobson's expulsion. As indicated in the minutes enclosed, they took no action at that time but issued a number of directives to Mr. Hobson and the Washington, D. . chapter.

Mr. Louis Smith was assigned on May 22 to work with Washington CORE. His investigation indicated that the directives of the NAC had not been followed and Mr. Hobson indicated that he was unable to control the membership, that the chapter was so split as not to be able to function effectively and by unanimous vote, trusteeship was ordered.

Mr. Hobson has the right to appeal the expulsion to the floor of the Convention and has been so informed. This is the first time that an active member has ever been expelled by National CORE. The Steering Committee, after hearing both sides, concluded that it had no other alternative.

Floyd McKissick
James Farmer

ship to follow the letter of the National Action Council's wishes in regard to their probation. Currently, they are engaged in two major projects; a rent strike comprising some 170 buildings, and a project for employment on the managerial level at the Dime Savings Bank. At the last meeting of Brooklyn CORE, there were several resignations; from Isiah Brunson, Ollie Leeds and others. It was decided to have a "reorganization" meeting next Monday with the remaining members of the chapter. Pending this meeting on Monday, it will be easier to make a decision about Brooklyn CORE and see where it is heading. Training programs have been suggested from New York, Brooklyn and Bronx CORE Chapters.

Civil Rights Bill:

Implementation was referred to the NAC meeting in Kansas City prior to the Convention. Staff is to bring proposals.

A letter requesting that National CORE take some action against discrimination in the Morman Church was received by the Steering Committee.

The National Chairman called attention to the urgent need of the West Coast for more field staff, and its need for a closer relationship with the National Office. He called particular attention to the Bakersfield-Stockton-San Diego areas where much needed action could be carried on by task force workers. Motion by Curvin, second Lacey: The National Director check the possibility of sending two or three task force people into this area, after the Convention to lay groupwork for a regional project which could be implemented in the fall.

A request for additional national support of the Long Island-Suffolk County CORE chapters migrant workers project was received by the Steering Committee.

Washington, D.C.
June 22, 1964

Memorandum

To: Mr. James Farmer, Director
Congress of Racial Equality
New York 38, New York

From: Julius W. Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace N.E.
Washington, D.C.

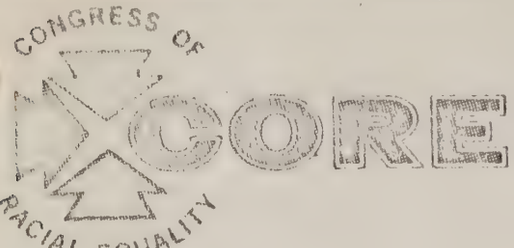
It was indeed a surprise to see first in the newspapers that I had been expelled from Core, or to be more correct, to be called by the Washington papers and asked about the affair. I was later, of course, by Gordon Carey, and informed about the expected decision of the Steering Committee. I was surprised that this was released to the press in the light of the charge against me for airing Core's business in the press.

I think that the Steering Committee had a right to expel me if it thought that the charges against me were substantial, even though it made no investigation of the charges and took the word of a small minority of the Chapter's members. The Committee had no right, however, to put the Chapter in receivership. There were no charges against the Chapter. The Committee showed its real purposes by taking over the Chapter and virtually handing it to the minority. The Committee Must have felt that its group down here could not have won an election, so how to get them in except to put the Chapter in receivership and hand it over to them.

The Chapter is supposed to be in receivership, yet your people are conducting projects without any contact with its duly elected officers who have not been charged with anything. I must say Farmer that you have effectively destroyed a very good group. The racists are very happy. The majority of the Chapter's members are shocked in disbelief. They have refused to go into any receivership. So now, as you planned it, you can charter or turn the chapter over to your selected group.

I really sympathize with you and the many problems you have. I am sorry to see you destroy your own organization in trembling fear. There is no room in this movement for a conservative activist even if it is profitable. For the last ten Steering Committee meeting we have been putting people out of Core or putting chapters in receivership. Your troops are leaving in droves, and you still fail to realize that you cannot hold an organization together by purging your " political opponents".

The movement needs a Core, not another NAACP or Urban League, and I hope that the watch-word of Core will become, as it once was, human dignity", and not " acceptability " and " respectability".



4801 Queens Chapel Terrace N.E.
Washington 17, D.C.
May 18, 1964

Rev. Edward Hailes
Executive Secretary, NAACP
1417 U Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Rev. Hailes:

I am pleased to confirm your appearance as guest panelist on the Steve Allison radio program on Station WWDC on Thursday, June 11, 1964. The format of the program is poverty and juvenile delinquency. The program will be broadcast from Maury's Hide-A-Way Restaurant, 1218 4th Street N.E., right off Florida Avenue.

The first half-hour of the program, 9:30 to 10:00 p.m., will be devoted to statements by people who live under adverse economic conditions, some of whom could be classified as delinquents or "pushouts".

During the next 30 minutes, 10:00 to 10:30, I will interview Mr. James Banks, Director of the United Planning Organization, and Dr. Paul Cooke of D.C. Teachers College, Director of Inter-City Target Area.

From 10:30 to 11:00 we will talk with Mr. Barney Ross, Community Organization Consultant to the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, and Mr. Grover Dye, Director of Program Development, Washington Action for Youth.

From 11:00 to 11:30, Mr. David Burnham, reporter for Newsweek magazine and author of its recent article on poverty in Appalachia, will discuss poverty in the United States as a whole and some of the proposed solutions to the problem.

During the 15-minute segment from 11:30 to 11:45 you will relate the efforts of your organization in the areas of poverty and delinquency.

From 11:45 to 12:30 I will introduce the new Vice Chairmen of Washington CORE.

I am looking forward to your participation on the program.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Southeastern Regional Officer, CORE

CORE
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

38 PARK ROW.
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7 6270

4801 Queens Chapel Terrace N.E.
Washington 17, D.C.
May 18, 1964

Mr. James Banks, Director
United Planning Organization
1225 19th Street N.W.
Suite 401
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Banks:

I am pleased to confirm your appearance as guest panelist on the Steve Allison radio program on Station WWDC on Thursday, June 11, 1964. The format of the program is poverty and juvenile delinquency. The program will be broadcast from Maury's Hide-A-Way Restaurant, 1218 4th Street N.E., right off Florida Avenue.

The first half-hour of the program, 9:30 to 10:00 p.m., will be devoted to statements by people who live under adverse economic conditions, some of whom could be classified as delinquents or "pushouts".

During the next 30 minutes, 10:00 to 10:30, I will interview you and Dr. Paul Cooke of D.C. Teachers College, Director of Inter-City Target Area. The questions that I will ask you will deal primarily with how your programs address themselves to the problems related by the speakers on the first half-hour of the show.

From 10:30 to 11:00 we will talk with Mr. Barney Ross, Community Organization Consultant to the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, and with Mr. Grover Dye, Director of Program Development, Washington Action for Youth.

From 11:00 to 11:30 Mr. David Burnham, reporter for Newsweek magazine and author of its recent article on poverty in Appalachia, will discuss poverty in the United States as a whole and some of the proposed solutions to the problem.

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From 11:45 to 12:30 I will introduce the new Vice Chairmen of Washington CORE.

I am looking forward to your participation on the program.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Julius W. Hobson
Southeastern Regional Officer, CORE

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

4801 Queens Chapel Terrace N.E.
Washington 17, D.C.
May 18, 1964

Mr. Barney Ross
Community Organization Consultant
President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime
Room 5119
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ross:

I am pleased to confirm your appearance as guest panelist on the Steve Allison radio program on Station WMDC on Thursday, June 11, 1964. The format of the program is poverty and juvenile delinquency. The program will be broadcast from Maury's Hide-A-Way Restaurant, 1218 4th Street N.E., right off Florida Avenue.

The first half-hour of the program, 9:30 to 10:00 p.m., will be devoted to statements by people who live under adverse economic conditions, some of whom could be classified as delinquents or "pushouts".

During the next 30 minutes, 10:00 to 10:30, I will interview Mr. James Banks, Director of United Planning Organization, and Dr. Paul Cooke of D.C. Teachers College, Director of Inter-City Target Area.

From 10:30 to 11:00 we will talk with you. The questions that I will ask you will deal primarily with how your programs address themselves to the problems related by the speakers on the first half-hour of the show. Also interviewed on this segment of the program will be Mr. Grover Dye, Director of Program Development, Washington Action for Youth.

From 11:00 to 11:30, Mr. David Burnham, reporter for Newsweek magazine and author of its recent article on poverty in Appalachia, will discuss poverty in the United States as a whole and some of the proposed solutions to the problem.

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I am looking forward to your participation on the program.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Julius W. Hobson
Southeastern Regional Officer, CORE

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

Washington, D.C.
May 28, 1961

Mr. Sterling Tucker, Executive
[illegible]

Dear Sterling:

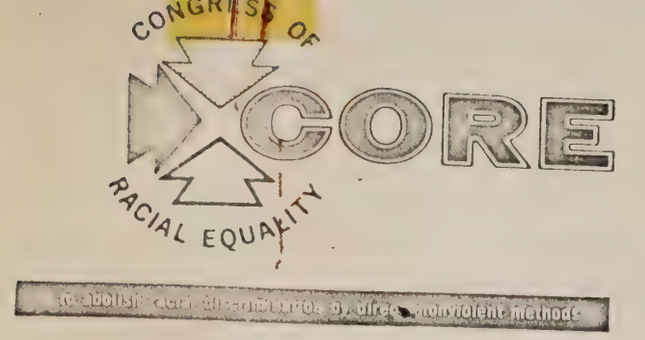
Pursuant to our conversation at Billy Simpson's I am glad to have you appear on the Steve Allison radio program. The program is broadcast from Murphy's Hide-Away Lounge [illegible]

I am taking over Steve's program for [illegible] and propose to have a program dealing [illegible] juvenile delinquency. I hope that you will appear with Rev. [illegible] of the NAACP at [illegible] pm to discuss for one half hour the Urban Leagues [illegible] these areas.

I look forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely yours,

Collins



38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington, D.C.
April 7, 1964

Mr. Lawrence Landry
Chairman, Act
6139 South Indiana
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Lawrence:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of April 5, this is to confirm the fact that I am looking forward to having Act meet in Washington, D. C. on April 18. I have made arrangements for the Odd Fellows Hall, 1853 Ninth Street, N. W.

I am preparing to serve approximately 70 people and I expect the conference to last all day Saturday.

I have also acquired overnight accommodations for some 40 people primarily for Saturday night.

As people come into town by plane, they should call the Core office at 667-5295. The office is located at 1834 Ninth Street, N.W. We hope to have free transportation from the National Airport available to those who let us know what their schedules are in advance or those who call as soon as they arrive in the city.

There will be a press conference scheduled for 10 o'clock Saturday morning and the conference will have TV coverage.

The founding of Act has gotten great coverage here. I have described the organization in the press as designed to aid civil rights organizations or individuals who when attempting action find themselves under attack by the standard civil rights groups.

Washington needs and looks forward to the Act meeting. As to the boycott, it has been called off until I can present my findings and accomplishments to Act.

Let me know when you are arriving. I will meet you at the airport.

Sincerely yours,

Julius W. Hobson

Julius W. Hobson
Southeastern Regional Office
National Core

JWH:fh

WALTER N. TOBRINER
PRESIDENT
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1964

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Washington Chapter, CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20017

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Thank you so much for your flattering telegram of March 2.

It is indeed gratifying to receive communications such as yours, and I am most appreciative of your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Walter N. Tobriner

President
Board of Commissioners, D.C.

Washington, D. C.
April 29, 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson, Director
Washington Chapter
Congress of Racial Equality
1834 - 9th Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

This letter is sent to you to cite an unpleasant remark that was made in the Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on April 27, 1964.

The Executive Assistant (Miss Freida Hauenstein) in the Office of the Chief, Heart Disease Control Program, Division of Chronic Diseases was jokingly trying to indicate what person in the office would run an errand to the North Building of DHEW and she said:

"Eeny meny miney moe,
Catch a nigger by the toe,
If he hollers let him go,
Eeny meny miney moe."

This verse provoked great laughter to the humiliation of Mrs. Hazel Farrar, who is the only Negro secretary in that front office. Mrs. Farrar called your office yesterday to talk with someone about this, but to date her call has not been returned.

Some of the Negro secretaries and a few of the white secretaries feel this very keenly. If this sort of thing is allowed to go unprotested it may occur again and again. Mrs. Farrar's office number is WOrth 2-3994. She may not be able to talk freely from her desk, but she will be able to go to a pay phone in the building to discuss this matter with you.

Your consideration would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

A Stenographer in the PHS

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

G. M. THORNETT
SECRETARY
F. L. TIMMONS, JR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
WALTER N. TOBRINER
PRESIDENT
JOHN B. DUNCAN
C. M. DUKE
BRIGADIER GENERAL, U. S. ARMY

April 24, 1964

Mr. Julius W. Hobson,
Chairman, Washington Chapter, CORE,
4801 Queen Chapel Terrace, N.E.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Chief Murray and I have given thoughtful consideration to the idea of appointing a select group of citizens as an advisory committee to the Chief of Police for the express purpose of achieving more effective relations between the police and the community. We have discussed this matter at length and are of the opinion that such a group of civic-minded citizens would be of much benefit in this field of endeavor and because of their varied interests and activities would represent most of the people of this city.

The Chief has suggested certain individuals whom he would like to see as members of that Committee. I heartily agree with him that your support of such an undertaking would enhance its success, therefore, I extend a personal invitation to you to serve as a member of this newly-formed "Chief's Committee on Police-Community Relations."

Please advise me or one of my staff by calling NAtional 8-6000, extension 711, as to whether you will be able to serve in this capacity. An informal get-together will be held for members at 5:00 p.m., Thursday, April 30th, in the Monroe-Madison Room of the Willard Hotel, 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Attached is a list of others who have also been invited to serve on the Committee.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Walter N. Tobriner

President
Board of Commissioners, D. C.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COMMISSIONERS' COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
ROOM 208, DISTRICT BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

February 4, 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson, President
Washington Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Julius:

We are delighted that you have agreed to participate in the human relations training program for recruits of the Metropolitan Police Department.

The current class of recruits represents the third such class to receive thirteen weeks of training to allow for an additional week of 40 hours of training in human relations.

The Training Division of the Police Department, with the cooperative efforts of the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations, has sought to bring each class more nearly to our desired goal of perfection. One improvement is the expanded participation of representatives of our community groups. Police officials and our Council agree that your participation will greatly enhance this program.

Mr. Russell Bradley, Executive Director of the Washington Region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews will serve as Moderator for the following panels:

Section A - 10:00 a. m. - 12:00 Wednesday, March 4, 1964
Mr. Robert E. McLaughlin, Chairman
Citizens' Crime Commission of Metropolitan Washington

Mr. William Hammond Thomas, President
D. C. Federation of Civic Associations

Attorney William A. Roberts, President
D. C. Federation of Citizens Associations

Mr. Julius Hobson, President
Washington Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality

Section B - 2:00 p. m. - 4:00 p. m. Thursday, March 5, 1964

Mr. Donald Slaiman, Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights, AFL-CIO

Mr. Edward Hailes, Executive Director
D. C. Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Mr. Isaac Franck, Executive Director
Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington

Mr. Sterling Tucker, Executive Director
Washington Urban League; Vice Chairman, Commissioners' Crime Council

Mr. Bradley will be contacting you further regarding your participation. Meanwhile, I would very much appreciate duplicate copies of your biographical data.

Please be assured that the Commissioners, the Council on Human Relations, and the Metropolitan Police Department are deeply appreciative of your contribution to our community through your efforts in this training program.

Cordially yours,

Ruth Bates Harris

Ruth Bates Harris, Director
Research and Education

RBH/hg
cc: Commissioner Tobriner
Chief Murray
Captain Couperthwaite
Sergeant Webb
Mr. Bradley

[illegible] Hobson, President
[illegible] Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality

[illegible] - 2:00 p. m. - 4:00 p. m. Thursday, March 5, 1964

Mr. Donald Zimmen, Assistant Director
[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] Hales, Executive Director
Mr. [illegible] Franco, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

[illegible]
Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington

[illegible]

Mr. Bradley will be contacting you further regarding your participation. Meanwhile, I would very much appreciate duplicate copies of your biographical data.

Please be assured that the Commissioners, the Council on Human Relations, and the Metropolitan Police Department are deeply appreciative of your contribution to our community through your efforts in this training program.

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
Recreation and Education

cc: Commissioner Tobriner
[illegible]
Sergeant Cooperstewaite
Sergeant Webb
Mr. Bradley

COMMITTEE FOR MINERS

96 GREENWICH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
Telephone YU 9-0768

January 15 1964

Julius Hobson
President
Washington CORE
1834 9th St. N.W.
Washington D.C.

Dear Brother Hobson,

I want to thank you for all the help you gave to the delegation of Kentucky unemployed miners while they were in Washington to petition for FOOD, JOBS and JUSTICE.

I would particularly like to thank you and the members of Washington CORE for the support they gave to the White House picket line. Berman asked me to be sure to write since he felt you had gone to a lot of trouble for such a brief line and to assure you that he appreciated this real gesture of solidarity and support.

I add to that, the sincere wish of the Committee For Miners that your various projects in Washington will continue and be successful and that soon again we will join in the struggle for Jobs and Freedom.

Fraternally yours,

Hamish Sinclair

Hamish Sinclair
Secretary

cc. Berman Gibson

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20350

MAR 1 1 1964

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Secretary of Defense has referred to me your telegram of March 3, 1964, concerning racial segregation in the city of Annapolis, Maryland.

As you know, racial segregation and discrimination affecting military personnel and their dependents, whether on or off military bases and reservations, are matters of the very greatest concern within the Department of Defense. Such discrimination is unquestionably harmful to our national military effectiveness.

In an effort to insure that all Navy and Marine Corps personnel receive equal treatment, both on and off military bases, the Secretary of the Navy has issued directives instructing local commanders to make every effort to obtain desegregation of off-base facilities. Progress in this area is being made.

It is my understanding that the Naval Academy is well represented on the Annapolis-Naval Academy Joint Advisory Board, an organization which frequently concerns itself with off-base problems of military personnel at Annapolis. In addition, the Superintendent of the Academy has established liaison with local chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress of Racial Equality, and the Urban League. Representatives of the Naval Academy have attended conferences with these groups in an attempt to bring about equal treatment for all military personnel attached to the Naval Academy. Recent changes of policy on the part of owners of motion picture theaters and other public accommodations in the Annapolis area, to eliminate race as a factor in customer seating and service, are tangible evidence of progress.

I am certain that you will understand, however, that military commanders are permitted to act only on behalf of servicemen and their families. Your telegram does not concern itself with discrimination against individuals in that group. I believe that, under these circumstances, no action of the nature which you suggest is justified.

Sincerely yours,

Paul B. Fay, Jr.
PAUL B. FAY, JR.
Under Secretary of the Navy

Mr. Julius Hobson, Chairman
Washington Congress of Racial Equality
1834 9th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COMMISSIONERS' COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
ROOM 208, DISTRICT BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

March 26, 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson, President
Congress of Racial Equality
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr.Hobson:

The Council carefully studied and considered the suggestions contained in your communication of March 5, 1964 regarding the procedures involved in the handling of housing complaints. The members of the Council expressed appreciation for the suggestions and for the constructive work that CORE has done in terms of encouraging community compliance with the Fair Housing Regulation.

So far as the handling of specific cases is concerned, the Council has authorized me to discuss any case in which CORE is involved with you or with Mr. Ploss in detail, explaining the circumstances and Council action. The conclusions of the Council concerning the general matters raised in your communication are as follows:

1. Regarding so-called "ex parte" procedures wherein the Council panel meets with one side or the other separately in order to encourage conciliation, the Council decided to set no formal policy but to leave such matters to the judgment of the Council panel involved. This procedure has not been used again since the Johnson case.

2. The Council completely agrees with your opinion that the resolution of a complaint should not end the concern of the Council for the future compliance of the owner or the agent involved. In a number of cases to date, the Council has instructed staff to check back after a period of several months to verify continued compliance where possible. We take the position that the corrective action in a specific case disposes of that case but that the file remains open and is subject to further checks from time to time.

3. The Council has not and, of course, will not apply any racial quota system. Any observance of a quota system would be clearly contrary to the Regulation. The Council does take the position, however, that

[illegible]

3. The Council is impressed with your suggestion that a policy statement be developed expressing the position of the Council on some of the standards which may be imposed to circumvent the intent of the legislation. The Council does not consider it appropriate to issue statements following the disposition of each case. However, the Council has directed staff to prepare a general policy statement covering the matters you suggest for consideration by the Council at its April meeting.

Thank you again for your concern and suggestions. I hope that you will feel free to present further proposals to the Council any time you wish.

Sincerely,

Paul H. Gilling
Executive Director

[illegible]
cc: Mr. Charles Horsky
[illegible] J. Tourtelot
Mr. Thomas Glass

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COMMISSIONERS' COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
ROOM 208, DISTRICT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

May 18, 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson, President
Congress of Racial Equality
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Julius:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to the Cafritz Company concerning the adjustment of a recent complaint. Please pass it on to your Housing Chairman when he shall be appointed.

The letter is fairly self-explanatory. We would note three things concerning the complaints filed against Riggs Plaza: (1) twenty-five of the last 26 apartments rented at Riggs Plaza have been rented to Negroes; (2) we were not able to find evidence that the policy concerning income requirements and the male head of the family were not applied equally to all; and (3) Cafritz admits to a preference against single women, which they claim is not a racial preference. They point out that apartments are rented to such persons only when all other qualifications are unusually good. They note that all of the single women now living in the apartment are, in fact, Negro.

We believe that the embarrassing treatment accorded to several Negro ladies by the rental agent at Riggs Plaza will not be repeated. We hope that you will keep us informed should this sort of thing occur again.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul M. Rilling
Executive Director

PMR/hg
Enclosure

May 1, 1948

Mr. Julius Hobson, President
Congress of Racial Equality
[illegible]
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear [illegible]:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to the Carter company concerning the adjustment of a recent complaint. Please pass it on to your incoming Chairman when he shall be appointed.

The letter is fairly self-explanatory. We would note three things concerning the complaints filed against Riggs Plaza: (1) twenty-five of the last 26 apartments rented at Riggs Plaza have been rented to Negroes; (2) we were not able to find evidence that the policy concerning income requirements and the male head of the family were not applied equally to all; and (3) Carter admits to a preference against single women, which they claim is not a racial preference. They point out that apartments are rented to such persons only when all other qualifications are unusually good. They note that all of the single women now living in the apartment are, in fact, Negro.

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Sincerely,

[illegible]
[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COMMISSIONERS' COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
ROOM 208, DISTRICT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

June 24, 1964

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Washington Chapter, CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Julius:

This is to advise you of the status of the CORE complaints pursuant to the testing of apartment listings of real estate firms.

The cases are still under investigation. Our Council is presently arranging meetings with the Real Estate Commission, The Board of Realtors and the Washington Real Estate Brokers Association. It is our hope to propose to each of these groups a procedure for listing availabilities that will be acceptable to both the public and the real estate firms.

Your organization's interest in improving the present listing procedures is very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Bates Harris

Ruth Bates Harris
Acting Executive Director

RBH/bp

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COMMISSIONERS' COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
ROOM 208, DISTRICT BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

March 23, 1964

Mr. Julius Hobson, President
Washington Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Julius:

Your participation on the panel of community agency representatives before our recent class of recruits to the Metropolitan Police Department was deeply appreciated. From all indications, it is felt that the panel was one of the major highlights of our forty-hour training in human relations.

Because of the decided value of such discussions in the encouragement of mutual cooperation and understanding between the police and our community, it is our hope to make them a permanent part of our police training program.

Chief Murray, Captain Couperthwaite, and other police officials join with our Council on Human Relations and me in the hope that you will continue to assist us in this vital area.

Cordially,

Ruth Bates Harris, Director
Research and Education

RBH/hg
cc: Commissioner Tobriner
Chief Murray
Captain Couperthwaite
Russ Bradley

EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

Committee on Education and Labor

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Congress of the United States

Washington 25, D.C.

429 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
EXTENSION 4527

January 14, 1964

Dear Mr. Hobson:

This is in reply to your telegram of January 10th inviting me to speak at the Negro Vote-Holding Rally sponsored by the Washington CORE. I will be happy to participate. Friday night, January 24th, is most convenient for my schedule.

With every good wish.

Sincerely,

Adam C. Powell

ADAM C. POWELL
Chairman

Mr. Julius Hobson, Chairman
Washington CORE
4801 Queen's Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

ACP:aeh

Young Christian Workers
Shrine of the Sacred Heart
16th and Park Road, N. W.
Washington, D. C., 20010
January 13, 1964

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Washington Congress on Racial Equality
1834 - 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

We appreciate your acceptance of our invitation to speak at our General Meeting on Monday, January 20, 1964 at 8:00 P.M. in the Gavan Social Center of Sacred Heart Parish.

As we explained earlier, the focus of our program is on the Civil Rights legislation. The program is entitled, "HR 7152, Civil Rights and You." Our group is extremely interested in the roll you and your organization have played in the Civil Rights movement.

The meeting will be conducted in panel format with two other persons participating. Each speaker will be allotted approximately 15 minutes on the following points:

1. The roll you and your group have played in advancing the legislation to its present stage.

2. Your suggestions for individual and group actions to speed passage of this legislation.

3. The implications for individuals, groups, and communities if this bill is passed into law.

After the panel discussion, questions will be accepted from the floor.

We are looking forward to an evening that is certain to be beneficial to all.

Yours truly,

Carole Owens

(Miss) Carole Owens
Program Chairman
(Phone: TA 9-8940)

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

May 22, 1964

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Chairman, Washington Chapter, CORE
4801 Queen Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am enclosing for your information, as a member of my Committee on Police - Community Relations, a copy of my address on May 18th to the Tenth Annual Institute on Police and Community Relations.

Very truly yours,

Robert V Murray

Robert V. Murray
Chief of Police

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

May 22, 1964

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Chairman, Washington Chapter, CORE
4801 Queen Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am enclosing for your information, as a member of my Committee on Police - Community Relations, a copy of my address on May 18th to the Tenth Annual Institute on Police and Community Relations.

Very truly yours,

Robert V. Murray
Chief of Police

INNER CITY TARGET AREA PROGRAM

"Educational War on the Roots of Poverty"

Public Schools of the District of Columbia
Washington, D.C.

Office of Director

May 21, 1964

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Southeastern Regional Officer, CORE
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, NE
Washington, D. C.

Dear Julius,

You have lined up a splendid program, and I am pleased to have a part.

Yours truly,

Paul Cooke
Director

gj

(**Temporary Headquarters:** District of Columbia Teachers College, Eleventh and Harvard Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009)